Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

October 5, 1959

Sodium Sulfate Special Report

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SODIUM SULFATE OUTPUT
The Picture for the Three Grades

	Anhydrous, Refined	Glauber's Salt**	Saltcake, Technical
1965	*312,000 tons	*135,000 tons	*860,000 tons
1960	*269,000 tons	*118,000 tons	*740,000 tons
1959	*260,000 tons	*114,000 tons	*718,000 tons
1958	238,485 tons	107,460 tons	663,657 tons
1957	257,251 tons	130,983 tons	709,429 tons
1956	248,039 tons	143,300 tons	763,274 tons
1955	256,549 tons	149,177 tons	737,599 tons
1954	204,668 tons	146,992 tons	658,638 tons
1953	219,751 tons	204,159 tons	737,146 tons
1952	202,813 tons	177,929 tons	662,373 tons
1951	233,666 tons	219,942 tons	707,388 tons

*Industry Estimate
**To determine equivalent amount of sodium sulfate, use factor of 0.441.
Source: Bureau of Census

Sodium Sulfate Could Jump 200,000 Tons in Output by '65, But Much Depends on Paper

OPD Special Report

Sodium sulfate output could pass 1.2 million tons in 1965—a jump of 200,000 tons from present production. But there are two factors to be considered in any attempt to foretell the future. First of all, growth of the sodium sulfate market depends chiefly on the paper industry, and the experts are having a tough time trying to gauge paper's growth rate. Second, the unusual nature of sodium sulfate's sources of supply makes it hard to forecast where expansion will come from. Reason: Output of sulfate is closely linked to demand for other products made by the same process. Fact is, sodium sulfate is considered a byproduct.

Yet this material is a million-ton-a-year chemical and, in 1959, well over 800,000 tons will be chewed up by the paper industry alone. Other uses, including glass, detergents, dyestuffs and animal feed supplements will consume the balance.

Paper's Stake in Future

With such a large proportion going to one industry, it should be easy to predict growth based on what the consuming industry is going to do. But it isn't as easy as that.

There have been four key reports on the paper market's future over the last few years: one by a commission set up by the President; one by Stanford Research Institute; a study by the Forest Service of Department of Agriculture, and a report by Business & Defense Services Administration in collaboration with American Paper & Pulp Association.

USDA says output of paper in 1965 will be 43.8 million tons. Stanford Research says 36.9 million tons—a tidy difference.

And the disagreement doesn't end there. By 1975, the President's commission says, paper and board output will be 45 million tons. It'll be 51 million, the Forest Service predicts. Stanford Research slides in between the two: 46.6 million tons.

One source points out, however, that the actual market has been running

—Continued on page 36

Na_2SO_4 END-USES

Kraft Paper . . .	71 percent
Glass	11 percent
Detergents	7 percent
Other Industrial.	4 percent
Dyeing	3 percent
Sponge	1 percent
Misc. and Export.	3 percent
Total	100 percent

Delaney Amendment Is Headache For Officials in Both FDA and HEW

The Delaney cancer amendment to the food additives law is developing into an administrative headache for the officials of the Food and Drug Administration and the ache is even reaching those higher up in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare who are charged with its enforcement. But there is no indication that the department is about to start screaming for the aspirin and ask congress next January for its repeal or modification. At least not yet, anyway. Such is the impression gained by observers from HEW Secretary Arthur Flemming at a press conference last week.

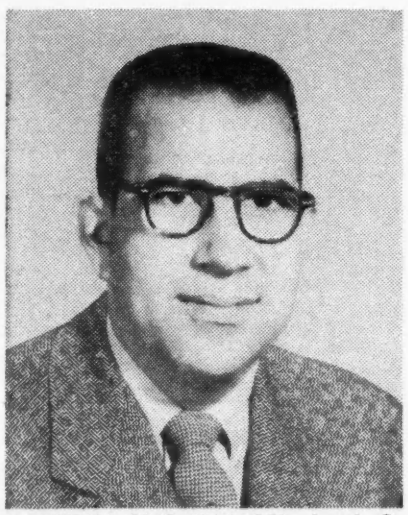
At the pow-wow, the Delaney amendment was discussed briefly, both in connection with the food additives law and the color additives bill before congress. The disposition of officials appears to be to tell congress of the facts in the situation and the troubles they are having with it and let congress decide what to do about it.

The Gist of the Amendment

The Delaney amendment is a statement of congressional policy written into the food additives law. It places a flat prohibition against the secretary's approving the use of an additive in food that has been found to be capable of producing cancer in man or animal. The same prohibition is being proposed for inclusion in the color additives bill.

Reviewing the progress of various bills in congress last season in which the department has a special interest, Mr. Flemming noted that the senate had passed legislation, substantially as submitted by

—Continued on page 67



INDUSTRIAL SOAP MANAGER: Joseph C. Sherrill, formerly assistant technical director of the soap research department of Armour & Co., Chicago, who has been named manager of technical sales for the industrial soap department.

Dimethyl Sulfoxide: Zellerbach Plans Unit

Crown Zellerbach Corporation is planning to build a new large-capacity plant for production of dimethyl sulfoxide at Bogalusa, La.

The new chemical complex, to be constructed near Crown Zellerbach's large paper mill at Bogalusa, will start up early in 1960 and have an annual capacity of 5 million pounds of DMSO. To supply the DMSO plant and other outlets a 10-million-pound-a-year dimethyl sulfide (DMS) facility will be built nearby. Crown's chemical products division presently operates a 1.5 million-pound DMS plant at Camas, Wash.

Crown Zellerbach recently entered the DMSO picture after Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, announced it would no longer produce this chemical.

The process by which the sulfoxide will be manufactured is owned by a Swedish firm, but Crown Zellerbach has secured exclusive licenses for making the chemical in the United States and Canada. This

—Continued on page 66

Polyethylene Resin Output To Be Hiked Again by USI

US Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, is planning to boost its production capacity of polyethylene resins again—this time by 50 million pounds. The move will bring USI's annual resin capacity to 300 million pounds.

The firm's plant at Houston, Tex., opened in March, is already being doubled from 75 to 150 million pounds, and with this new expansion it will reach a capacity of 200 million pounds of polyethylene resins annually. At its other plant in Tuscola, Ill., USI is producing polyethylene at a yearly rate of 100 million pounds.

Currently projected expansions are slated for completion by mid-1960. With 300 million pounds of yearly production capacity, USI says it will then become the second largest polyethylene producer in the world.

Pantasote's PVC Capacity Rising to 45 Million Pounds

Pantasote Company reports that its Eleonora Division at Passaic, N. J., is now in the midst of an expansion program that will nearly triple the unit's polyvinyl chloride resin capacity.

Installation of twelve new PVC resin kettles, says Pantasote, will give the firm a total capacity of 45 million pounds of PVC resin annually. The enlargement is slated for completion by the first half of 1960.

According to Pantasote, its Eleonora Division began operations in 1956 with an initial PVC resin capacity of 10 to 11 million pounds a year. An expansion in 1957 raised the company's PVC capacity to 16 million pounds.

DMT Capacity Boost Is Started by Hercules

Hercules Powder Company has started a project that will more than triple dimethyl terephthalate capacity at its plant in Burlington, N.J. A multimillion dollar project, the expanded plant is scheduled to be completed by October of 1960.

As was the case with the first Hercules DMT plant at Burlington, the expanded

—Continued on page 49

ASS'T DIVISION MANAGER: Dr. Chris C. Schulze, appointed to the newly-established position of assistant general manager of its dyestuff and chemical division by General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

DuPont's Holdings in GM Are Ordered 'Sterilized'

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., should be allowed to retain its 63 million shares in General Motors Corporation, but denied the right to exercise the voting privileges of its stock.

This is the substance of a ruling handed down late Friday afternoon (October 2) by Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy of the Chicago District Court in the government's antitrust suit against the nation's biggest chemical and auto car manufacturers.

Judge LaBuy also held that the two duPont family corporations — Delaware Realty & Investment Company and Christiana Securities Company—should be denied the right to vote their GM holdings and should also be denied the right to acquire any more of this stock.

The effect of the ruling is to "sterilize" the stock of the duPont company and the family corporations. Judge LaBuy considers this compliance with the supreme court divestiture edict of over a year ago. At that time the court ruled that General Motors and duPont were in violation of the antitrust laws because of the chemical firm's heavy stock holdings in the motor company.

Judge LaBuy handed down his decision at 5:31 p.m., Central Daylight Time, after all the stock exchanges in the country had closed. The timing was aimed at offsetting any immediate speculative manipulations growing out of the decision.

The ruling is the latest step in the government's ten-year fight against duPont. Begun in 1949, the government's case

—Continued on page 49

FDA Will Deny Certification To 17 Lipstick Colors This Week

Food & Drug Administration's plans to delist seventeen lipstick colors, first disclosed last April, will take concrete shape this week. An order removing the coaltar colors from the certification lists is in the works and is due to be issued tomorrow (October 6). The final order is to become effective ninety days from the date of publication in the *Federal Register*. FDA is delisting the lipstick colors because animal feeding tests have shown that they are harmful to laboratory animals.

It is pointed out that while the amounts of the colors that get into the digestive system of humans from the use of lipstick is much smaller than the quantities given in the feeding tests, FDA is, nevertheless, compelled by law to delist the colors because they have been found harmful under tests.

Color Additives Legislation Pending

Legislation giving the agency new control authority over color additives is now pending in congress. It would authorize FDA to set limits on the colors by amounts and by specified products.

Whether the colors now being decertified could be used under this legislation is uncertain. FDA feels that further study on laboratory animals would be required to reach a decision.

The colors being delisted are identified as D&C coaltar colors—those that have been certified for use in drugs and cosmetics but not in foods.

Of the seventeen colors, four are being removed from certification entirely and the remaining thirteen are to be restricted to drugs and cosmetics for external application only.

The thirteen colors being certified for limited use will be identified hereafter as D&C Ext. colors. They are orange 5, orange 17, red 8, red 9, red 10, red 11, red 12, red 13, red 19, red 33, red 37, yellow 7 and yellow 8.

The remaining four colors being delisted entirely are orange 6, orange 7, red 20 and yellow 9. These colors have never been offered for certification and, therefore, are being stricken from the list of certified colors for any purpose in food, drugs or cosmetics.

Khrushchev a Capitalist? He Got Votes at V-C

How would Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchev of Russia, the world's No. 1 Communist, look sitting on the board of directors of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, an old-line capitalist corporation located in Richmond, Va.?

Well, it won't happen, but the fact is that the Soviet leader recently received 1,500 votes for the position. They were cast by Morton Adler, of New York, who has been a frequent critic of the Virginia-Carolina management. He said he thought Mr. Khrushchev is a "master export salesman."

Eastman Foresees New Chemical Field

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., sees an entirely new field of chemical materials opening up through a commercial process for the manufacture of tetramethyl-1, 3-cyclobutanedione and its reduction product 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-1, 3-cyclobutanediol.

The Kingsport, Tenn., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company says the two cyclobutane compounds, now available in development quantities, result from a new process developed by Eastman chemists for the preparation of dimethyl ketene, which readily dimerizes to give the tetramethyl dione.

The corresponding diol is then easily obtained by catalytic hydrogenation. Although the process details for preparation of ketene have not been revealed pending patent approvals, the chemical route originates with isobutyraldehyde, available from Eastman's Longview Tex., oxo facilities.

The cyclobutane derivatives are not new to alicyclic chemists, but until now a practical and economically feasible production method had not been developed.

Rubber Plant Set for India

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, is planning a $30 million synthetic rubber plant in India. Harvey F. Firestone, jr., company chairman, says India has approved the project and facilities will be built to produce butadiene and styrene, the principal raw materials and to turn them into synthetic rubber.

Monsanto Deal at Nitro Harbinger of Expansion

Monsanto Chemical Company is getting set to expand its production facilities around the Nitro, W. Va., area.

For this purpose, the St. Louis, Mo., firm has acquired all the outstanding stock of Nitro Industrial Corporation, a realty company with extensive property holdings in and around Nitro.

The transaction includes 700 acres of property including 180 acres of vacant land adjacent to Monsanto's fifty-acre plant site.

Monsanto makes a variety of industrial organic chemicals at Nitro, and employs 670 persons there. Most recent Monsanto installations at Nitro include a tall oil distillation plant, and an expansion of its agricultural chemicals line.

The Week's Price Changes

Casein, Ester Gum, Refined Sucrose, Zinc Oxide, Advanced. Anethole, Methionine, Peppermint Oil, Tallow, Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Ammonia, $3 per ton (p. 45).
Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton (p. 45).
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, 18½%, $2.75 per ton (p. 45).
21%, $3.15 per ton (p. 45).
Casein, Argentine, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 60).
Dillweed, dom., 15c. per lb. (p. 54).
m-Dinitrobenzene, 2c. per lb. (p. 46).
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, 2c. per lb. (p. 46).
2,4-Dinitrophenol, 4c. per lb. (p. 46).
Ester gum, gum rosin, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Wood rosin, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Geranium oil, Bourbon, $1 per lb. (p. 54).
Glycerine, synthetic, 1½c. per lb. (p. 42).
Refd., tanks, 1½c. per lb. (p. 42).
Glyceryl triacetate, ½c. per lb. (p. 42).
Lactic acid, tech., 44%, $1 per cwt. (p. 42).
Edible, 50%, $2 per cwt. (p. 42).
Edible, 80%, $3 per cwt. (p. 42).
Laurent's acid, 10c. per lb. (p. 46).
Mercury, metal, $8 per flk. (p. 37).
Nitrogen solutions, 4c. per unit-ton (p. 45).
Piperazine, anhyd., 20c. per lb. (p. 50).
Hexahydrate, 20c. per lb. (p. 50).
Potassium sulfate, 5c. per unit-ton (p. 45).
Soybean meal, $4 per ton (p. 60).
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 54).
Styrene monomer, tech., 5.100c. per lb. (p. 46).
Sucrose, refd., white, 20c. per cwt. (p. 42).
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $2.25 per lb. (p. 54).
Haitian, 25c. per lb. (p. 54).
Zinc oxide, leaded pigment, 35%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
50%, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 56).

Prices Reduced

Anethole, 6c. per lb. (p. 54).
Caraway oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 54).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, 15c. per lb. (p. 50).
Peppermint oil, nat., 20c. per lb. (p. 54).
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Oct. 2, 1959	Sept. 25, 1959	Oct. 3, 1958
110.45	108.99	108.92

Fluorspar Discovers Big Brother

Domestic producers of fluorspar now must pin their hopes on congress for any relief from the problem of fluorspar imports. Leo A. Hoegh, Director of Civil & Defense Mobilization, has just about closed the door on any expectations that relief through administrative actions might be forthcoming. His action has come in a refusal to adopt the industry's views that imports are seriously affecting the domestic industry and impairing national securtiy.

Under a resolution of the senate finance committee, approved during the closing days of the last session, the Tariff Commission is currently making a study of fluorspar imports and plans to hold hearings December 15.

Report Due in February

The commission is required by the resolution to file a report on its studies with the senate committee by February 29, 1960, and to include in the report recommendations for remedial action if deemed advisable.

Mobilization Director Hoegh's rejection of the domestic industry's appeal for relief came in the form of a "memorandum of decision" in response to a petition that had been on file with OCDM since October 29, 1958, urging the President to invoke his powers under section 8 of the

—*Continued on page 43*

ASSOCIATE LAB DIRECTOR: Charles F. McClelland, appointed associate director of its technical service laboratory at Tarrytown, N. Y., by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

Urea Works Is Planned By Consolidated Mining

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., Trail, B. C., has just completed its plans for installation of a 100-ton-per-day urea plant at Calgary, Alberta, and has named Vulcan-Cincinnati, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, to supply the engineering and equipment.

The new plant will supply prilled urea, to the farming areas of western Canada and the northwestern United States. The plant is expected to be on stream in ten months.

Collier Thinks of Growing

Collier Carbon & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has taken an option on 300 acres of land near Rodeo, Calif., for future expansion of its carbon and petrochemical production facilities.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

Chemical Bureau Alumni to Meet 7
Chemical Lobbying Expenses Studied 5
Chemical Sales Forecasted for '60 5
CIBS to Hear TGA's Mayham 53
Phila. Chemical Club Plans Outing 66
Phila. Drug Outing Set 57
SAACI Clinic Stresses Technical Data .. 7
SOCMA Luncheon to Hear Customs Man 7

Government News

Brackish Water Selection Narrows 35
Delaney Amendment Termed Headache 3
Drug Pricing Rapped 49
FDA Delisting 17 Lipstick Colors 4
Fluorspar Discovers Big Brother 4
Hazardous Labeling Bill's Fate Seen 5

Industry News

Abbott Building Cyclohexylamine Plant. 5
Chloro-Aniline Mold Control Developed. 47
Ciba Markets New Drug 7
Collier Thinks of Expansion 4
Dimethyl Sulfoxide Unit Planned 3
DMT Capacity Boost Started 3
DuPont Stock Ordered 'Sterilized' 4
Eastman Foresees New Field 4
Fatty Acid Output Up 49
Khrushchev a Capitalist? 4
Linde Adding Cryogenic Plant 53
Metasap Has New Stearate 57
Miles Buys Dome Chemicals 5
Monsanto Deal Harbinger of Expansion. 4
Nat'l Research in Stock Swap 5
Norwich Planning Lab Expansion 7
Pantasote's PVC Capacity Rising 3
Polyethylene Capacity Hiked by USI 3
Quaker Offers Dihydropyran in Drums .. 38
Shawinigan Steps Up Resins Program 5
Sodium Sulfate End-Uses Charted 3
Sodium Sulfate Imports: 1954-1965 39
Sodium Sulfate Output Tabulated 3
Sodium Sulfate Special Report 3
Urethane Plans Stock Sale 48

International News

Amoco in Joint Foreign Venture 5
French Plastics Growth Undiminished ... 7
ICI Gets Nitrate License 5
Miner Wooing Dressmaker 7
Nickel Plant Slated for Rhodesia 5
Polyethylene Unit Uses New Process 5
Rubber Plant Set for India 4
Urea Plant Planned for Canada 4

Personnel News

Alcoa Names Verink 7
Arizona Chemical Appoints 7
Armour Appoints Sherrill 3
Celanese Names Three V.P.'s 5
Dow Chemical Names Black 5
FMC Names Johnson 5
General Aniline Names Schulze 3
Health News Institute Losing V.P. 7
Reynolds Names Beeler 7
Union Carbide Advances McClelland 4
West End Fills Sales Post 47

Market Reports

Acids 37
Agricultural Chemicals 45
Aliphatic Organics 42
Aromatic Chemicals 54
Botanical Drugs, Gums 50
Chemical Specialties 41
Coal Chemicals 46
Coatings Materials 56
Drugs 50
Emulsions and Latexes 41
Essential Oils 54
Fatty Acid Derivatives 41
Fertilizer Materials 45
Fine Chemicals 50
Heavy Chemicals 37
Industrial Organic Chemicals 43
Metals, Nonferrous 37
Naval Stores 57
Oil Cake and Meal 61
Oils 60
Paint Materials 56
Pesticides 45
Petrochemicals 42
Petroleum Derivatives 45
Protective Coatings Materials 56
Spices 55
Trade Name Chemicals 41
Waxes 61

General Features

Advertisers' Index 67
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 55
Classified Advertisements 66
Coal Chemical Output 46
Crude Oil Stocks 45
Current Market Quotations 10
Editorials 9
Imports 58
Jobs & People 59
Obituaries 48
OPD Price Index 4
Washington Talks It Over 9

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ASS'T TO DIVISION MANAGER: Dr. Oscar H. Johnson, named assistant to the division manager of its Niagara Chemical Division at Middleport, N.Y., by Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Shawinigan Steps Up Its Program for Resins

Shawinigan Resins Corporation is accelerating its expansion program for polyvinyl alcohol resins. W. H. Bromley, marketing director of the Springfield, Mass., firm, says expansion will be doubled by the end of 1959, or a full year ahead of the initial schedule.

Mr. Bromley explains that such a rapid acceleration is possible because the company's plant is already large enough for a 100 percent increase of capacity and geared to accommodate the new equipment. It's just a matter of bringing in that equipment, he indicates.

Demand for Shawinigan's polyvinyl resins, trade-named "Gelvatol," has increased faster than anticipated, according to Mr. Bromley. In addition to normal growth, consumption has been spurred by discovery of new applications through the company's development work, he says.

Mr. Bromley adds that the new unit will not only make it possible for Shawinigan to produce adequate quantities of large-volume resins, but will also permit greater diversification into specialty grades. Major outlets for the resins include adhesives, emulsions, films, textiles and paper.

Columbia-Southern Shares Go to National Research

National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has exchanged its holdings in Columbia-National Corporation for preferred stock of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Columbia-National, originally called NBC Metals Corporation and subsequently owned equally by National Research and Columbia-Southern, has constructed one of the world's largest plants for the separation and reduction of zirconium sponge.

It holds a five-year contract with the Atomic Energy Commission to supply 3.5 million pounds of zirconium with an estimated sales price of $23 million.

National Research will receive for its holdings in Columbia-National $1 million of 4 percent cumulative preferred stock of Columbia-Southern which will be convertible under certain conditions to $5 million of Pittsburgh Plate Glass common stock.

National Research will continue to be entitled to royalties on zirconium sold. Such royalties will start to accrue after Columbia-National's deficit is eliminated and will run for twenty years thereafter or up to a maximum of $5 million.

Chemical Lobbying Expenses Are Suddenly the Big Interest Of Associations, Government

Chemical trade associations and their member companies are taking a second look these days into their spending for propaganda and lobbying activities. Uncle Sam believes the government may be losing some much needed revenue by rules that are too lax in allowing tax deductions for these purposes and means to tighten them up accordingly. Changes in regulations of the Internal Revenue Service to close the loopholes are now "in the works."

Trade association lawyers say they do not believe the revisions being proposed will change the tax-exempt status of the majority of the associations in the chemical field.

What a Step-Up Could Do

But if the associations step up their lobbying too greatly, then the changes in the rules can affect the member companies in regard to the taxes they owe the government. Interested persons have until October 19 to record their comments with IRS and request a public hearing before the changes become effective.

With an increasing amount of legislation, both favorable and unfavorable to the chemical industry, being sponsored in recent years, trade associations and individual companies have become aware of the importance of keeping lawmakers informed and have stepped up both lobbying and propaganda activities.

And, too, there has been a growing response to suggestions that business take a more active part in the field of politics.

In view of the regulations being proposed by IRS, such activities could prove costly. In the case of companies, such expenditures would no longer be a deductible item of business expense and, should their trade association engage too heavily in such activities, the dues paid into the association by the company might also become taxable.

The regulations state that if a "substantial" part of the activities of the trade association consist of spending for lobbying, for promotion or defeat of legislation, for political campaign purposes, or for propaganda related to these activities, then the entire dues or other payments made to the organization can no longer be deducted from gross income of the member company and a proportionate share thus would become part of the taxable income.

It is noted that the regulations are not limited in application to such activities at the federal government level, but apply equally to such activities in connection with the doings of the state legislatures. Also, it is noted that the deduction from

—Continued on page 33

Polyethylene Unit in Japan Uses Ind. Standard Process

Japan added another 20 million pounds a year to its polyethylene capacity Friday (October 2) when Furukawa Chemical Industries Company, Tokyo, dedicated the world's first commercial plant to use a Standard Oil Company (Indiana) process for making polyethylene and copolymer plastics.

The new plant uses a low-pressure process and was completed in less than a year. A unique feature of the unit is that it can make plastics ranging in density from typical rigid polyethylene to copolymers with a density comparable to high-pressure convention material.

ICI Gets Nitrate License

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Societe Belge de l'Azote et Produits Chemique du Marly (SBA), Liege, Belgium, have concluded an agreement under which SBA has granted to ICI the license of its process for ammonium nitrate granulation.

DOW ASSISTANT P. A.: Donald B. Black, appointed assistant purchasing agent for raw materials for the Midland division of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Abbott Now Building Cyclohexylamine Plant

Abbott Laboratories is now building a small chemical plant at Wichita, Kans., to produce cyclohexylamine, an intermediate used in the manufacture of "Sucaryl," its non-caloric sweetener.

That this may be the start of an important new chemical producing arm of the company is indicated by Floyd K. Thayer, Abbott's vice-president in charge of chemical marketing.

"Although this is a modest beginning in Wichita," he says, "we hope to expand our chemical operations as time goes on, particularly in producing quality chemicals which require hydrogenation."

The site is a source of inexpensive hydrogen, to be obtained as a byproduct from the Frontier Chemical Company adjacent to the Abbott property.

Cyclohexylamine is made by combining aniline with hydrogen. It will be shipped by tankcar to the company's main facili-

—Continued on page 53

Nickel Plant to Be Built In Rhodesia by Japanese

A Japanese company, Shimura Kako Chemical Processing, will build a $2.8 million nickel smelting and refining plant in the Mazoe Valley of Southern Rhodesia. Entire output of the plant is slated for export to Japan.

Shimura Kako, it is reported, has signed a partnership agreement with Anglovaal, a South African mining company owning a nickel mine that is to supply the new plant.

Another Japanese outfit has its eyes on Rhodesia. Nippon Mining Company, one of Japan's largest factors in the metals industry, will send to Rhodesia before the end of the month an unofficial mission to study prospects for Japanese investment in the copper industry.

Chemical Sales Forecast for '60: Tidy $27 Billion

Some $27 billion worth of chemicals will be sold in 1960. This year the industry will rack up sales in the neighborhood of $25.5 billion, which is an increase of 10 percent over the $23.2-billion level reached in 1958.

These forecasts come from George R. Vila, group executive vice-president of United States Rubber Company, who last week told the American Management Association in New York that chemicals "will benefit from virtually all of the factors that will push our economy upwards in 1960."

"For example," Mr. Vila pointed out, "the predicted increase in automobile production will boost sales of chemicals used in the manufacture of glass, plastics, synthetic rubber, metals and paints."

Plastics Output for '60: 6 Billion Pounds

This strong surge in auto output is such a factor in plastics, he said, that total production for 1960 should be around 6 billion pounds—or about 10 percnt over the 5.4 billion pounds expected this year.

Polyethylene, he indicated, is the largest volume plastic and low- and high-density material are now being sold at a combined annual rate of 1.15 billion pounds—some 30 percent over sales of 865 million pounds in 1958.

"Not far behind," he continued, "are vinyl and vinyl copolymer resins, currently selling at an annual rate of approximately 1.05 billion, a jump of about 25 percent over 1958 sales of 870 million pounds."

Mr. Vila felt that polyester resins "appear likely to post a 35 percnt increase in usage this year, from 117 million pounds in 1958 to 160 million pounds in 1959."

He also looked for "several market breakthroughs" in the coming year. Some of the newer plastics—ABS (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene) resins, polypropylene, fluorocarbons and polyformaldehyde—"should show impressive gains in 1960," he contended.

"In polypropylene," he noted, "expansion of production facilities are still continuing, and 100 million pounds of capacity may be on stream next year."

Besides the big push in auto production, here are some of the other factors cited

—Continued on page 35

Celanese Chemical Has 3 New Vice-Presidents

Celanese Chemical Company, New York, an operating division of Celanese Corporation of America, has just named three new vice-presidents. They are:

David D. Hecht, who will be in charge of product development; Henry K. Dice, who will serve as vice-president-technical director, and Ernest T. Lindsey, who will be responsible for manufacturing.

Mr. Hecht will continue to serve in the company's New York headquarters. Mr. Dice will remain at the chemical research laboratories in Clarkwood, Tex., and Mr. Lindsey will keep his headquarters at the firm's manufacturing headquarters in Corpus Christi, Tex.

Miles Buys Dome Chemicals

Miles Laboratories, Incorporated, Elkhart, Ind., has acquired Dome Chemical Company at a cost of $7.8 million. The acquisition was made largely through short-term loans. Permanent financing arrangements are to be made at a later date, it was said.

Amoco, Belgian Firm Form Petroleum Unit

Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago, and Petrofina S.A., Brussels, Belgium, have put their heads together and come up with a jointly-owned company, Amoco Fina S.A., which will manufacture and market additives for petroleum products in the European Common Market.

The new company will start construction of a plant promptly at Antwerp. It is scheduled to be producing early in 1961.

Hazardous Labeling Bill's Fate Up to Senate Group

It's now up to the senate interstate commerce committee to decide just what is to be done with changes in the chemical industry's bill on the labeling of hazardous articles.

Revisions in the measure will be taken up for consideration by the committee, along with the bill itself, when congress resumes its session next January.

The revisions, just placed before the committee, take the form of an additional title to the bill, which is designed to give the Food & Drug Administration added authority over the labeling of foods, drugs and cosmetics. The additional title was promised by FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick when he testified favorably on the hazardous labeling legislation before the senate committee last August.

The new Title II is to be an amendment to the food, drug and cosmetic act and in that way these industries will remain subject to the law and not be confronted with the prospect of being under two laws.

This is especially important to the representatives of these industries, who raised the point before the senate committee that nothing should be done which might create an erroneous impression in the public's mind as to the safety of their products.

Whether the language of the proposed changes in the law will meet with approval of each of the three industry groups, however, remains to be seen.

The fact that some food, drug and

—Continued on page 49

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Miner Wooing Dressmaker

It's getting so you can expect anything these days—in politics, in baseball and in business.

• Khrushchev, the biggest Communist in the world, has just gone home after a gay vacation in the biggest capitalistic country in existence.

• Eisenhower is getting ready to take the grandchildren over to Russia in the spring to see the sights.

• The White Sox have just won the American League pennant for the first time in forty years.

• And now a manganese miner is making eyes at a dressmaker.

The miner is Butte Copper & Zinc Company, Butte, Mont., and the dressmaker is Jonathan Logan, Inc., a New York producer of medium-priced dresses.

The merged company would be called Jonathan Logan, Inc. Consummation is subject to a working out of details and the approval of the directors and stockholders of both companies.

Butte Copper is the owner of manganese deposits in Montana. The properties are operated jointly with Anaconda Company, which shares costs and gross income on a fifty-fifty basis.

Butte has reportedly not paid a dividend since 1956, when it distributed 75 cents a share.

On the other hand, Logan shares are privately held by members of the David Schwartz family. They have never been publicly traded.

The reason for the proposed merger is not given. However, it is thought that Logan is trying to expedite an application for a New York Stock Exchange listing through its marriage with Butte.

French Plastics Industry Shows No Let-Up in Its Breakneck Growth

The $60 million French plastics industry, which has grown ten-fold—from 20,000 metric tons of output in 1948 to 210,000 tons in 1958—in the last ten years, is confident there'll be no slackening in its breakneck pace during 1959. In fact, according to the Canadian Department of Trade & Commerce, French plastics makers this year are looking for increases ranging from 25 to 60 percent in the production of polyethylene, polyvinyl acetate and polyester resins.

Today, France ranks sixth among the world's plastics-producing countries, after the United States, West Germany, Britain, Japan and the Soviet Union. Its per capita consumption of plastics is only two-fifths that of the United States—eleven pounds vs. twenty-seven pounds.

Demand Outpaces Production

French domestic demand for plastics has tended to outpace production. However, by 1961 output is expected to reach 335,000 tons and the production-consumption gap should narrow considerably.

The French imported some 39,000 metric tons of plastics in 1958, a decline of 18 percent from '57. Exports, however, were higher—mainly because of foreign sales of polyvinyl chloride and polystyrene, which reached 17,500 tons in 1958 for a 70 percent rise over 1957.

To meet domestic demand, Rhone Poulenc and Pechiney are about to start up polyethylene operations at new plants

—Continued on page 66

REYNOLDS MANAGER: L. S. Beeler, appointed marketing manager for the chemical process industries by Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Get-Together October 29

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association will hold its fall get-together October 29 at the Lexington hotel, New York. T. V. Cartolano, administrative adviser of the chemical and rubber division of the Business & Defense Services Administration, will be the guest speaker.

SOCMA Luncheon Meeting To Hear Customs Official

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at its next regular luncheon meeting—October 13 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York—will hear David B. Strubinger, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Customs.

Mr. Strubinger's topic will be "The Bureau of Customs—Hub of Import Control." Cocktails will be served at noon, and luncheon will get under way a half hour later.

SAACI Annual Clinic Is Told Cigars, Order Books Must Bow To Technical Data and Ideas

It takes more than a pocket full of cigars and a book full of order blanks to make a salesman these days. It takes something a little more like a briefcase full of technical information and a head full of ideas. Such is the opinion of three top-rank executives in the American chemical industry who told their fellow chemical men just what they thought last week during the eighth annual sales clinic of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

Their ideas were offered at a panel discussion, entitled fittingly enough: "The Changing Role of the Salesman—Yesterday—Today—and Tomorrow."

Chemical Executives the Speakers

Among those participating were: Sam L. Brous, manager of the chemical materials marketing department in the chemical and metallurgical division of General Electric Company; V. W. Suellau, vice-president of the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, and Fletcher L. Byrom, vice-president and general manager of the tar products division of Koppers Company. Serving as moderator was Ralph A. Clark, vice-president in charge of sales for J. T. Baker Chemical Company.

Mr. Brous was quick to make the point that marketing is a distinct kind of work including, but much broader than, selling.

The speaker stressed the point that satisfaction of the customer is one of the primary objectives of business. Salesmen, he noted, are key factors in the achievement of that objective, but then he went on with this advice for management: Their efforts are only as effective as their back-up.

Mr. Suellau, from a vantage point of nearly forty years in the business, had five principal points of advice to give to young salesmen who want to grow with their companies:

• There is still no substitute for hard work.

• The salesman should take every opportunity to learn all he can about his own company as well as his customer's company.

• He should keep abreast of current events and changes, not only in his own industry but in others as well.

• The salesman should analyze himself

—Continued on page 66

ALCOA MANAGER: Ellis D. Verink, Jr., named manager of chemical and petroleum industry aluminum sales by Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HNI Losing Chet Shaw, Its Executive Vice-Pres.

Chet Shaw has resigned as executive vice-president of the Health News Institute, effective December 31.

Mr. Shaw has been in the post since the founding of the New York-based institute early in 1956. He agreed to carry it through the first three years. He remained an extra year, but is now returning to the career of consulting and free lance writing that he had contemplated when he retired as editorial director of *Newsweek* magazine at the end of 1955.

Arizona Chemical Appoints

Arizona Chemical Company, New York, a jointly-owned subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company and International Paper Company, has named Henry W. Bajak assistant to the president. Mr. Bajak has been with Cyanamid's fine chemicals division since 1952.

Norwich Is Planning A Big Lab Expansion

Norwich Pharmacal Company is planning to expand its present research building near Norwich, N.Y., by an addition two-and-one-half times the size of the present structure.

George W. Bengert, president of the firm, notes that the company's research facilities both at the main plant and at the major location just outside of Norwich have reached maximum capacity as scheduled under an existing plan established five years ago.

He explains that the new facilities will not only allow the company to double the number of personnel now housed in the present research building, but will also provide more space for research facilities and animal work.

He says that the new facilities are expected to meet space requirements for both personnel and equipment over the next five-year period.

Ciba Markets New Drug

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has come out with a drug to lower blood pressure—and keep it down for forty-eight hours. The substance, "Ismelin," works by reducing the body's store of norepinephrine, a chemical substance which forms at nerve ends.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., October 8-10.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, national meeting, Clift hotel, San Francisco, October 6-9.

American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Dallas, Tex., October 4-7.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16.

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting, Royal York hotel, Toronto, November 2-4.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, fall get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, October 29.

Chemical Industries Exposition, New York Coliseum, New York, November 30-December 4.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 7-9.

Chlorine Institute, safety seminar, Deer Park plant of Diamond Alkali Company, Houston, Tex., October 18-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Packaging Forum, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, November 16-18.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

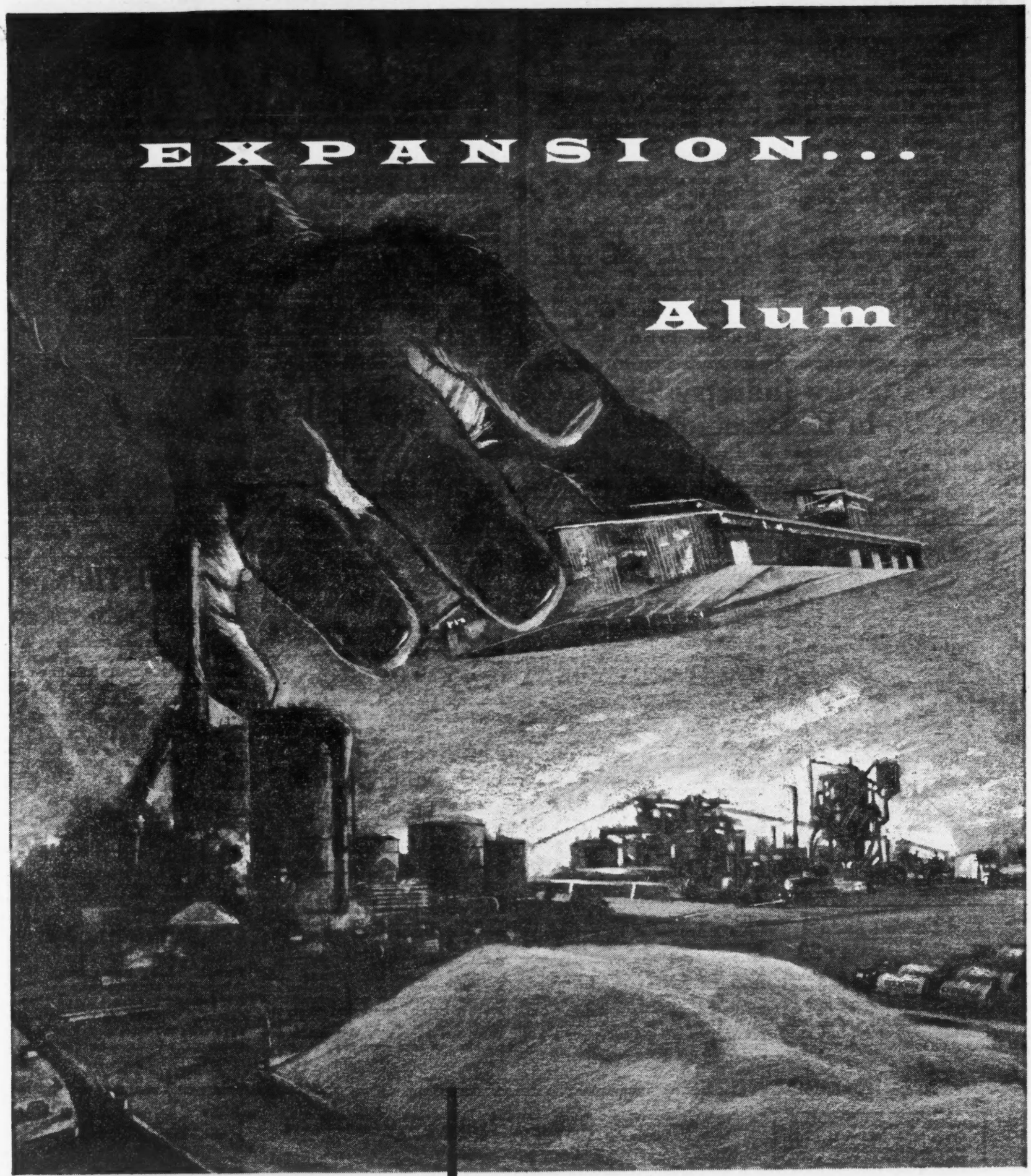
National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Buena Vista hotel and motel, Biloxi, Miss., October 19-22.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting and second annual seminar on tariff and custom matters, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 13.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's mid-winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 1.



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A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		July 1959	July 1958
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	55,345,438	46,552,021
Acetone	lbs.	63,755,815	44,367,225
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	366,509	294,669
Benzene	gals.	20,891,726	20,711,021
Chlorine	tons	359,175	283,355
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	126,514,867	87,472,438
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	147,841,723	113,107,686
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	32,730,758	24,106,740
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	394,707	317,432
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,365,098	1,207,498

Source: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

Out of Camp David

Last week did not bring out anything tangible in any area of the historic potentialities of the Eisenhower-Khrushchev conference. It presented a variety of bases for views on what those potentialities were and what—if anything—and where—if at any place—an impartial analysis could, or might, find representative of, or even indicative of, a promise of reality.

The conference did have two encouraging potentialities. It created a better, highly desirable, and very necessary basic understanding on both sides. It paved the way for further discussions of various grades and scales on the problems of international policies and relations on which the attainment of at least peaceful coexistence depends.

With respect of the most widely international problem with which the conference was concerned—that which has to do with Germany—there was no tangible progress toward solution. But, there was easement of the status quo and more than a little reason to expect that it will be given adequate appropriate attention in further talks, quite probably at the summit.

On the basis of what he had to say at his departure from this country and at his arrival in his, the Soviet Premier—prime minister, chairman, or whatever is formally official—got more encouragement than he privately expected out of his talks with the President; although he certainly did not get as much as he had publicly expressed a desire to get. It is most doubtful that it will soon—if ever—be known in this country what he has said or will have to say from time to time in the privacy of his official conclaves in the Kremlin.

One thing that will puzzle those who undertake any comprehensive analysis or evaluation of the conference is that the joint communique of the participating heads of state has only this to say about what was one of the objectives most emphasized by Mr. K. in his pre-conference declamations—trade between the two countries: ". . . useful conversations were held on a number of questions. . . . These subjects included the question of trade between the two countries."

According to the published reports, Mr. Eisenhower did not take part in that discussion. It was at a special session, participated in by Mr. K. and his associates and Messrs. Herter, Dillon, Lodge, Thompson and Farley for the United States. The reports have it that the subject "was referred to in the final communique." That reference, quoted above, certainly does not tell how the subject was disposed of—if at all. There have been reports that at least something was done toward the bettering of trade feelings, if not, practices, by way of some progress toward a resumption of negotiations on the payment of the Soviet lend-lease indebtedness to this country.

On the other big Soviet topic, the conferees, according to their communique, agreed that the question of general disarmament is the most important facing the world today. Both governments, it continued, "will make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of this problem." Of course, nobody, not even the conferees, can do other than guess what relation that stand can or will have in any respect to the arms clashings in Laos and Tibet. Although not included in those publicly stated or opined, the awaiting of developments along that line might be one of the reasons for the President's postponing of his reciprocal visit to Russia.

Competition Is a Must

The frequently launched but always sidetracked movement to give the federal antitrust laws a necessary thorough going-over should get a new impetus from the ruling of the Department of Justice which has compelled two prominent members of the petroleum industry to abandon a plan to merge. It has been made quite clear by that ruling that, when a business concern for some reason or other reaches a conclusion that it does not want to be burdened with the task and cost of competing, the only thing it can do is go out of business. If it does like the idea of throwing everything it has—including what its stockholders have entrusted to it—to the dogs, it is stuck with those burdens, because if it makes any move in the direction of selling out to another member of its industry, the bureaucratic verdict of the federal trust-busting, trust-blocking agency is that such a move is illegal because it "would unreasonably restrain competition . . . in violation of the Clayton act."

The merger-blocking ruling in the petroleum industry case just does not make sense. It also has an utter disregard for basic economic factors which could be quite disastrous to the interests of those who depend upon the operations of the parties involved for their living. The ruling could oblige an affected company to cut down its operations to a minimum and confine itself to some greatly restricted area of activity in which it could operate without loss—quit competing, in fact.

"Competition is the life of trade." Aggressive destruction of competition should be statutorily prohibited. That was the original purpose in what is now a confused melange of variously related congressional enactments. But, a voluntary desire to abandon a single-handed competitive role, especially by joining hands with a similarly interested operator, whatever the nature of competitive reationships, does not belong in that category.

The ancient credo of the trust-busters and trust-blockers that bigness is badness per se never did measure up to any common-sense economic theory. It certainly has no logical application in the latest petroleum case because the combined productions of the two companies involved do not constitute more than—if as much as—10 percent of the existing industry's.

The most unsavory aspect of the official decree that the contemplated merger would be illegal is presented by the very strong doubt that that charge would stand up in the courts. But, the federal courts are so piled up with backlogs of long-pending cases that no decision of convincing finality could be got in less than five years. That obviously would impose upon the companies a period of intensive uncertainty, injunction-fighting, and other disruptive conditions which certainly would not be conducive to any good for anybody—except the anti-trusters.

The so-called "antitrust" laws need that much and long talked-about modernistic analysis and revision. That would take several decades of continuously shifting congressional and special (Hoover) commission attention. Much good could be more or less effectively approached by way of the creation of a special federal court system for antitrust litigation. Business as a whole would be very wise in offering to provide a fund to take care of the remuneration of an adequate judicial staffing of such a system. But, wisdom not being characteristic of antitrust policies or procedures, such a proposal would be officially rejected as equivalent to bribery.

Washington Talks It Over

Khrushchev's Visit Almost Certain to 'Melt the Ice' on the Medical Research Exchange Program, And the Thaw May Enable US and Soviet Scientists to Work Side-by-Side.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

One almost certain result of Nikita Khrushchev's visit will be a step-up in the cultural exchange program between this country and Russia. And medical research appears likely to be the area where the new emphasis on cultural exchange is to be felt first.

The broad outlines of the exchange were discussed by the physicians of the two countries at the National Institutes of Health the day before the Premier departed and, from all indications, apparently the plans were generally agreed upon.

How much participation the American drug industry will have in the exchange is not clear at the moment, however. But it is almost certain to be asked to open its doors to the Russian experts as part of the general process of "melting the ice" and to avoid giving Russia new excuses for propaganda attacks.

While Khrushchev again raised the question of getting chemical equipment and know-how from the United States on several occasions during his visit, he did not appear to make as great an issue of this as had been the case before—much to the relief of the industry. Up to now there has been no sign of a weakening of the government's opposition on this score.

The cultural exchange program for medical research, if it comes off, conceivably will provide exchanges of scientists and joint research with the Russians working side-by-side with American scientists here and in Russia. Or possibly researchers in both countries carrying out similar patterns of work simultaneously and comparing results.

What is envisioned is a major expansion of the present exchange program. Under it, eight teams of American scientists would visit Russian laboratories before the end of this year, and an equal number of Russians would tour American facilities. The trips would run up to thirty days.

The new agreements would bring in what the American officials call "bench-level laboratory workers"—scientists who will go abroad to carry on their work, rather than simply to see what their colleagues are doing.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Some Research on Resins

EPOXY RESINS: MARKET SURVEY AND USERS' REFERENCES* is a market research report on epoxy resins made by nine recent graduates of Harvard Business School. It is said to be the result of extensive research and a survey of 1,000 companies that manufacture, sell and use epoxies.

*EPOXY RESINS: MARKET SURVEY AND USERS' REFERENCE. Materials Research. Box 363. Cambridge, Mass. $18.50.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 2 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

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Acacia (see Arabic gum).
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dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
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tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .09½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .57¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .55 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
es., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic Acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .2949- .2950
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .3049- .3050
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .2649- —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis ... lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works .. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.21.50 - —
soln., 32°, cybs., c.l., works... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies. ton.86.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies. ton.88.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton.89.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
		dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		I.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range			ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	l.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline			t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo			w. w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

An important factor influencing the purchase of chemicals and raw materials discussed at a meeting of the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents:

"Production location and facilities"

Here is how the Armour Chemical Division measures up to this important buying standard: Manufacturing facilities centrally located in Midwest—15 miles southwest of Chicago at McCook, Illinois • vast network of highway, rail, and water transportation available to Armour • direct line rail shipments to most every part of the country ▲ Multi-million dollar McCook plant constructed in 1949 (tripled in size by 1959) • plant built specifically for fatty chemical production • complete instrumentation for precise control of production facilities enables Armour to produce large quantities of any fatty acid with absolute minimum in product variance • exclusive fractional distillation and solvent crystallization equipment permits continuous production of highest purity fatty acids.

Armour's production facilities at McCook, Illinois, and the men who man them, have one major purpose—to supply you with the highest quality fatty acids obtainable. AND TO DO IT IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME FROM ORDER TO DELIVERY. Be sure to check our product specification listing in Chemical Week Buyers' Guide or Chemical Materials Catalog, then write for samples and price quotations.

Fatty Acid Department

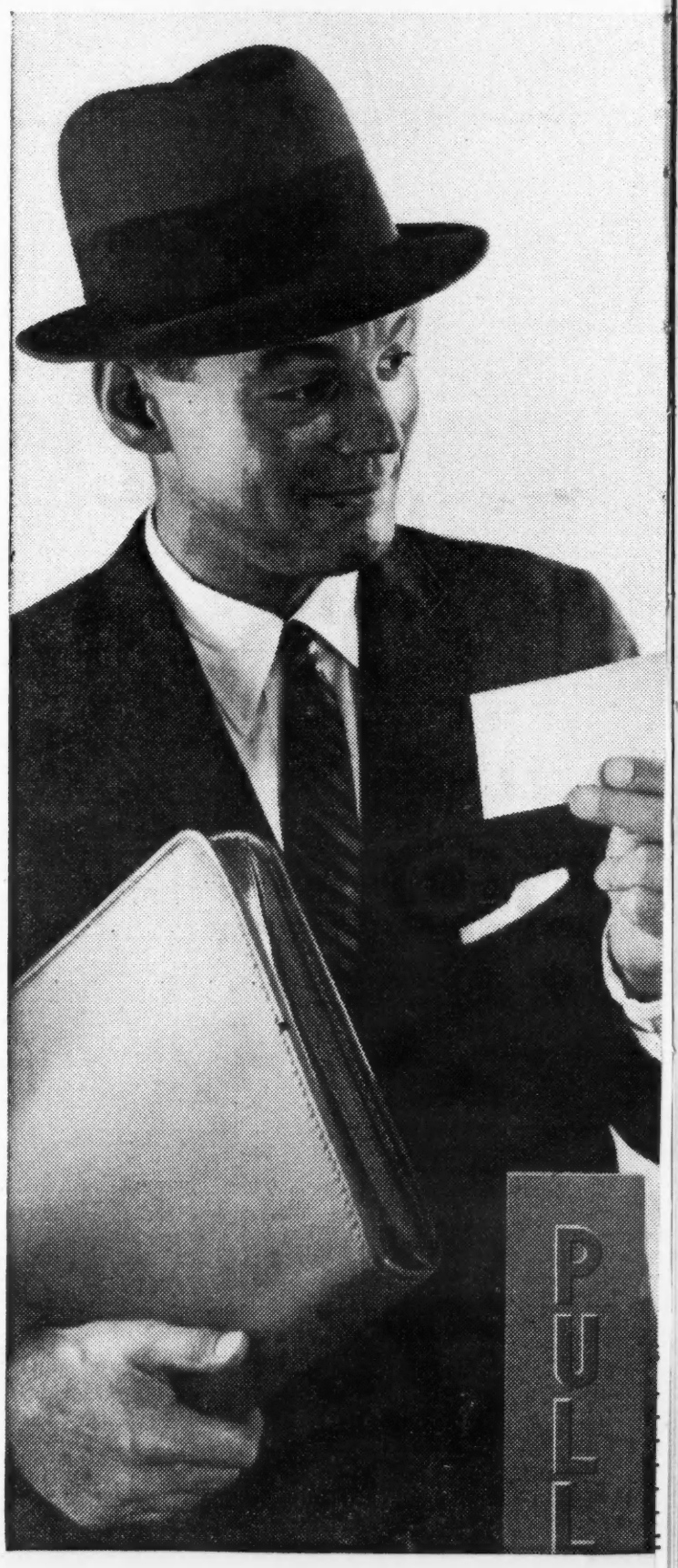
ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION

1355 West 31st Street • Chicago 9, Illinois

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works ton.65.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton.65.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.48.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.193.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V bbls. dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald.,100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms c.l works lb .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .22 .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic. bots lb. 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic. dms lb.17.50 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb.15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate. dms lb 4.20 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment. refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.12 - 1.30
Tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.55 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .29½- —
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .34½- —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
1-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crudes:
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo.10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dms. kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo.11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo.11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy.ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.56 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., l.t.l., frt equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .50 - .51
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Central American, bgs. lb. .54 - .55
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
Beeswax, refd., USP, white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
tanks, works:
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - .36
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).



Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.00825	—
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb.		.00825	—
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld	lb.	.37	—
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, coys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.58	.79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.58	.80
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	47½	.65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms	lb.	.68	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	23½	25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns	lb.	9.25	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberin bisulfate, cns	lb.	48.50	—
Berberine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	48.50	—
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	12.60	14.00

Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).

Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)

Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)

Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)

Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)

Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).

BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).

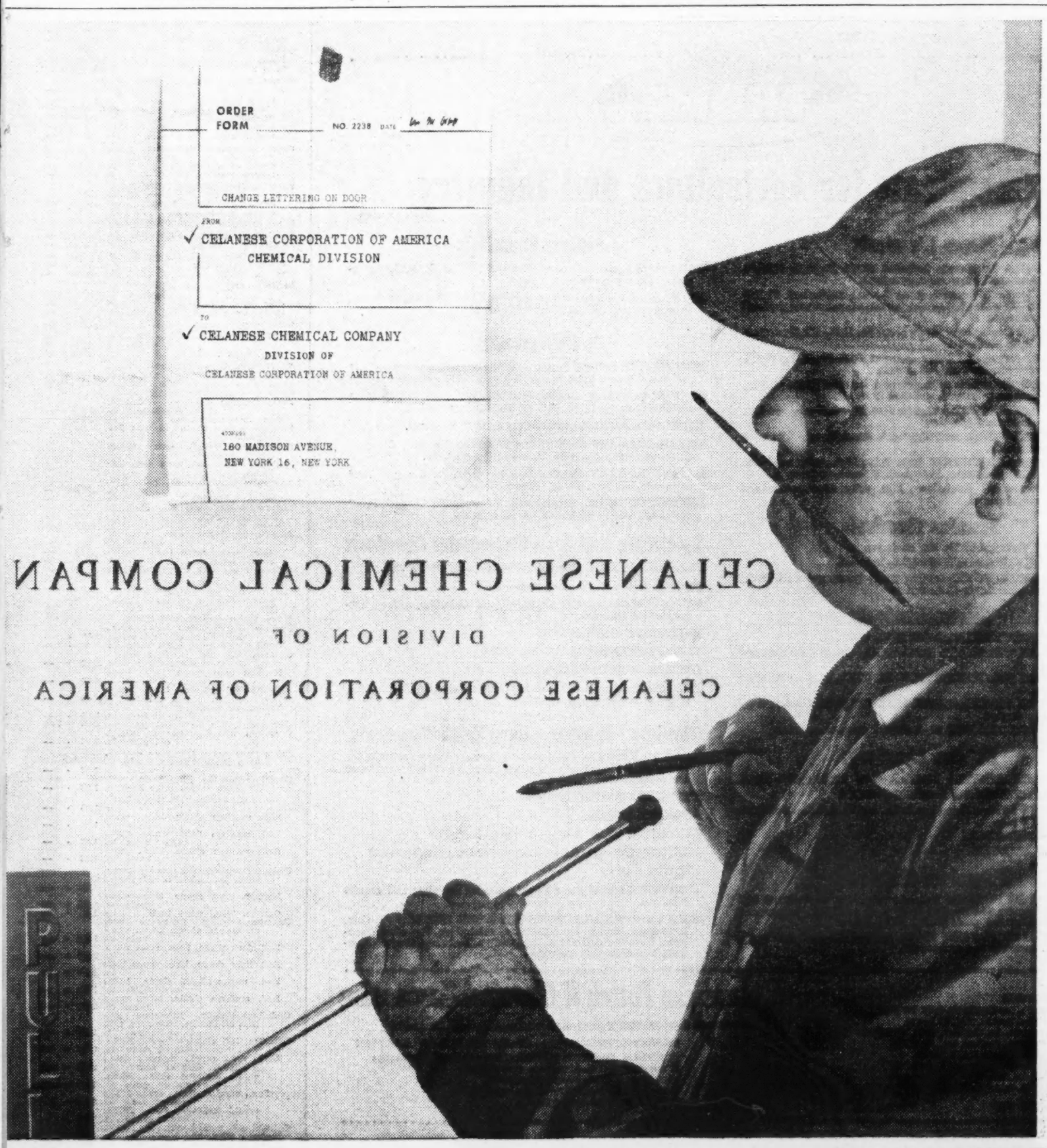
Biotin, cryst., bots.	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms.	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.42	—
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.42	—
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms	lb.	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—

Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld	lb.	.29½	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	31	—
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb	50	.55
Black haw root bark bls.	lb	63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb	45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	145 00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton	155 00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton.	195 00	—
Blood dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York	unit-ton.	5.00	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago	unit-ton.	5.50	—
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.90	1.00



Blue Dyes—Cajuput Oil

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
Borax, tech, anhyd., 99½%, bulk, c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.05 - —
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton.188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs.12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs.9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs.10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
Bromine, purif., ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .90 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dvld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19¼- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 - —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis, lb. 1.65 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.69 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.51 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.49 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.16 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, cms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10

TRONA®

Chemicals for Agriculture and Industry

Boron Chemicals

BORAX Sodium Tetraborate, technical 99.5% $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$. Grades: coarse and fine granular, powdered.

V-BOR® Refined pentahydrate borax, technical 99.8% $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$, 47.5% B_2O_3; a concentrated and refined grade of sodium tetraborate.

TRONABOR® Crude pentahydrate borax $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$; agricultural 46% B_2O_3 Minimum.

PYROBOR® Dehydrated borax, technical 99% $Na_2B_4O_7$, 68.5% B_2O_3. Grades: standard and fine granular.

BORIC ACID Orthoboric or boracic acid, technical 99.8% H_3BO_3. Grades: granular, powdered, technical & U.S.P.

SODIUM PENTABORATE Technical 98.3% $Na_2B_{10}O_{16} \cdot 10H_2O$, 58% B_2O_3 minimum; granular.

BORO-SPRAY® High solubility agricultural borate. Contains sodium pentaborate.

BORIC ACID ANHYDROUS Boric Oxide, high purity; minimum 98.5% B_2O_3. Grades: flake, 10-20 mesh, 20 mesh, 60 mesh.

BORON Elemental Amorphous, high purity. Grades: standard 90-92%, special grades.

Bromine Chemicals

BROMINE Technical 99.5% Br_2 minimum.

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE $(CH_2Br)_2$ technical.

METHYL BROMIDE CH_3Br; High purity gas compressed to water white liquid. Practically C.P. quality.

Electrochemicals

SODIUM CHLORATE Technical 99.5% $NaClO_3$.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE 99.5% $KClO_3$. Grades: technical and ordnance.

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE 99.5% $KClO_4$. Grades: technical and ordnance.

AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE 99.5% NH_4ClO_4. Grades: technical and ordnance.

MANGANESE DIOXIDE Electrolytic battery-active grade.

Lithium Chemicals

LITHIUM CARBONATE Technical 98.5% Li_2CO_3 (40% Li_2O).

LITHIUM HYDROXIDE MONOHYDRATE

BIKALITH® Lithium Ores. Lepidolite $LiKAl_2F_2Si_3O_9$. Amblygonite $Li(AlF)PO_4$.

LITHIUM CHLORIDE

LITHIUM BROMIDE

Potassium Chemicals

MURIATE OF POTASH Potassium chloride, agricultural and industrial grades 95-98% KCl (60% K_2O minimum), regular and granular; Chemical grade (99.9% KCl minimum); U.S.P.

SULPHATE OF POTASH 97-98% K_2SO_4 (52% K_2O minimum). Grades: industrial and agricultural.

Sodium Chemicals

SODA ASH Sodium carbonate, technical 58% Na_2O. Grades: granular and fine granular.

SALT CAKE Sodium sulphate anhydrous, 99% Na_2SO_4 minimum. Grades: regular and industrial (99% Na_2SO_4).

Refrigerants

METHYL CHLORIDE Supplied in 2-lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 6, 24, 70, 100, 145 and 300 lb. cylinders.

SULFUR DIOXIDE Supplied in 1 lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 10, 35, 100, 150 and 300 lb. cylinders.

REFRIGERANT-11 Supplied in 115 and 230 lb. drums.

REFRIGERANT-12 Supplied in 95/100 lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 10, 25 and 145 lb. cylinders.

REFRIGERANT-22 Supplied in 2 lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 9, 22 and 125 lb. cylinders.

REFRIGERANT-114 Supplied in 1 lb. disposable Charg-A-Cans* containers; also in 10, 25 and 150 lb. cylinders.

Specialties and Semi-Commercial Chemicals

SULFUR DIOXIDE Commercial grade, purity over 99.9%.

LITHIUM—Metal and other chemicals.

RUBIDIUM & CESIUM CHEMICALS Chlorides, sulfates, carbonates and fluorides.

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THORIUM SALTS

DIDYMIUM (all the Rare Earths except Cerium)

BARNESITE® (special Rare Earth Oxide lens-polishing agent)

CERIUM SALTS

CEROX® (Optical grade Cerium Oxide) for glass and granite polishing.

SALTS OF HIGHLY PURIFIED RARE EARTHS Yttrium, Lanthanum, Cerium, Praseodymium, Neodymium, Samarium, Europium, Gadolinium, Terbium, Dysprosium, Holmium, Erbium, Thulium, Ytterbium, and Lutetium.

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Mississippi: Aberdeen • Nevada: Henderson
Texas: San Antonio (American Lithium Chemicals, Inc. and San Antonio Chemicals, Inc.)

TRONA

Calamine, USP, dms. .....lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works..gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots .....gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more. lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.ton.117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald. ton.12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb .27 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. .....lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½ - —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton .....lb. .73½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis... dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars..... lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works .....lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more, kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.83.25 -86.00
bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..ton.93.25 -96.00
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..ton.107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y..lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton, lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. .....lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots..... lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots ..... lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots..... lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more ..... lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. ..lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. .....lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. .....lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. ....lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. .....lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. .....lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. .....lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. .....lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms.....lb. .35½ - .38
tanks .....lb. .33 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis.....lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald .....lb. .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
tanks .....lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms.....lb. .35½ - .38
tanks .....lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb. .12¼ - —
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. .....lb. .13½ - —
Carbon black, furnace, high abrasion,, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. .....lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. ....lb. .12½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E..ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis. lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .0545 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works... lb. 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. .....lb.40.00 -47.50
Cardamom seed, bleached "A". lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" .....lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. .....lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. ..lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. ....lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 Nom.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .85 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots.....lb. .95 - .97
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .81
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots..lb. .85 - .87

Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.20 - 1.22
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots .... lb. 1.21 - 1.23
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo.240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. .....lb 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk.....lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .21 - .21¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —

There's a USS steel container to meet almost every shipping need

Pure and protected, ingredients for many of our foods journey from supplier to processor in containers of steel. Whatever product you ship, its purity is secure in a USS steel drum or pail. USS shipping containers guard your product in a rugged, durable shell of steel. They're precision-made, precision-lined and spotlessly clean, and they're ready to be decorated with your full-color trademark, design or merchandising message.

Whether you ship food or chemicals, paint or petroleum, seven USS plants and sales offices as well as nine sales representatives can help you select the best steel shipping container for your product. Select from a variety of drums and pails, with many kinds of closures, in carbon or stainless steel. Carbon steel containers are available with regular or special linings. Find the right steel shipping container for your product in the largest and most varied line available . . . the USS line.

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Division of
United States Steel

USS TRADEMARK

Cashewnut Shell Oil—Chromium Acetate

Cashewnut shell oil, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½- —
"C," bls. lb. .27½- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
Castor oil, dom., USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, lb. .17¼- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, e.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms.,, c.l., frt. alld—lb. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25¼
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works, lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .16 - —

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Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	44½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45¼-	—
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots.	lb.	1.15	—
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.25	—
NF, yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Cinnamic acid refd. bots.	lb	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots.	lb.	1.75	2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	.92	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.69	—
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs.	lb.	.78	—
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.	lb.	36.00	70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb	1.35	2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms	lb.	8.50	13.50
Citral, CP, bots.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Extra, bots.	lb.	3.45	5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29½-	.30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½-	.31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½-	.28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	.28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	.29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms.	lb.	.75	1.05
Java-type, dms.	lb.	.75	1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.60	2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	2.30	3.70
Civet, artif., bots.	lb.	13.75	15.00
Nat., bots.	oz.	8.50	15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50	21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn	ton.	8.00	11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port	net-ton.	42.00	45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port	net-ton.	29.50	35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	10.00	12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works.	ton.	15.50	—
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse	ton.	35.00	36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long-ton.	20.00	35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	net-ton.	30.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	net-ton.	60.00	70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.15	.15½
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.19	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	2.20	—
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.40½-	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.42½-	—
Clove bud oil, USP, dms	lb.	2.70	3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	1.55	2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½-	—
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½-	—
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).			
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works	gal.	.17	—
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.39	—
tanks, works	gal.	.20½-	—
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works	ton.	44.00	—
Carbon and indust., bulk, works.	ton.	44.00	—
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works	ton.	40.50	—
Fiber, bulk, works	ton.	48.00	—
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works	ton.	41.00	—
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.04	—
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.90	—
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.99	—
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	2.05	—
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.71½-	—
Liq., 6% Co. dms.	lb.	.57½-	—
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier	lb.	1.75	—
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.48¾-	—
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80	—
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R.	lb.	1.33	—
70-71% Co., kgs, same basis.	lb.	1.29	—
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.			
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.35	—
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.29½-	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.64	—
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.09	—
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.44	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75	—
Cocillana bark, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.65	.70
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York.	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.18¼-	—
refd., deodorized, dms.	lb.	.25	.26
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.28½-	.31
tanks	lb.	.26	—
double dist (stripped), dms.	lb.	.29½-	.32
tanks	lb.	.27	—
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.08	.08¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	13.25	—
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40	1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots.	oz.	27.00	—
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	.65
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½-	—
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.75	—
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16½-	.19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	—
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35	2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3490-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3640-	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.44¾-	.45¼
Cryst., dihydrate dms., works,	lb.	.30½-	.31
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.38¾-	.39¼
Copper chloride cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.39¼-	.42½
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639	.65
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52¼-	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.31½-	—
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾-	.32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.43	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.47¾-	—
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.49	—
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.47	—
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25	—
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½-	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1885-	—
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	12.35	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.85	15.35
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.10	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.85	—
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	28.20	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	29.70	—
Copper undecylenate dms.	lb	2.75	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports	ton.	242.50	—
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	237.50	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.25	11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	08½-	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.11¾-	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05	Nom.
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1710-	.1735
tanks	lb.	.1510-	—
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.30	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.45	—
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more	gram.	1.30	1.75
Costus oil, bots.	oz.	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	37.00	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East—	lb.	.09¾-	.10
tanks, Valley	lb.	.09¾-	—
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.09¾-	—
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.15	.15¼
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.60	3.70

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Phone: Atlantic 1-7930

TYPICAL HARSHAW DRIERS

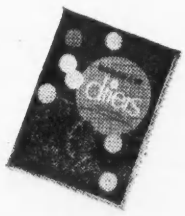
LIQUID DRIERS
Uversol (Naphthenate) Liquids
Linoresinate Liquids
Linoleate Liquids
Octasols
Pastes
Pastalls

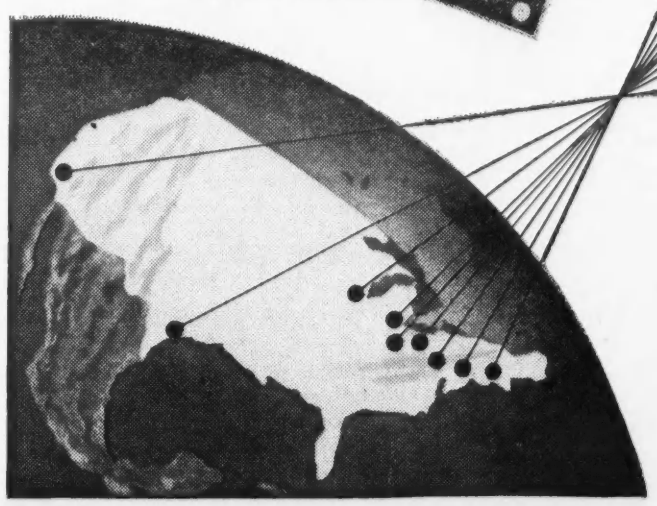
SOLID DRIERS
Uversol (Naphthenate) Solids
Linoresinate Solids
Linoleate Solids
Soyate Solids
Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
Precipitated Resinates

DRYING SALTS
Cobalt
Lead
Manganese
Zinc

Yours for the asking—
Harshaw's 36-page Drier Book





THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY
1945 E. 97th Street • Cleveland 6, Ohio

Cramp bark, NF, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 50%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works ..... gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys. dms., same basis lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l. same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms. 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. ..... lb. 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, tndust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
tndust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots ..... gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots ..... gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. ..... lb. 5.30 - —

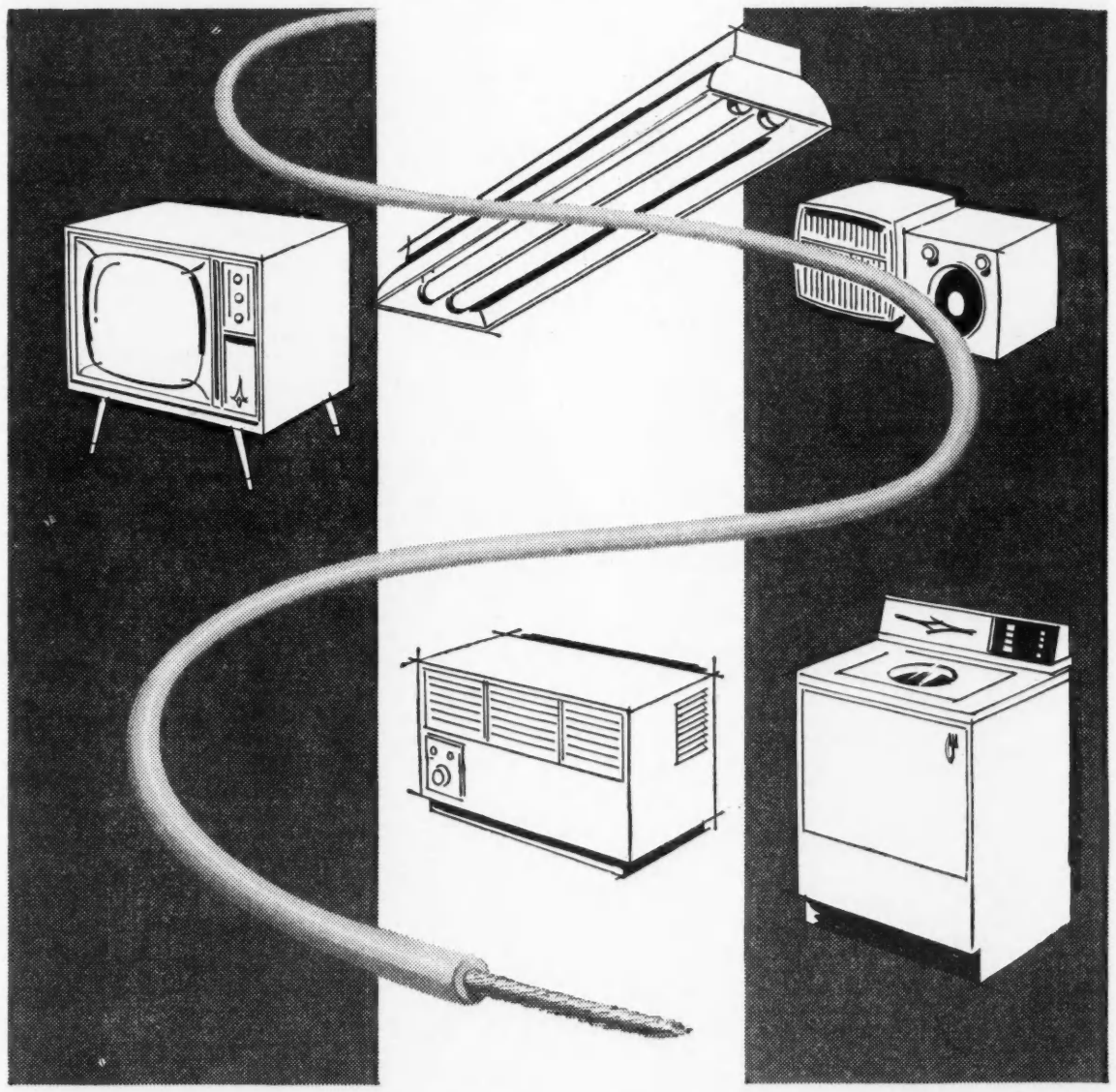
D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - .53
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. .... lb. .14¼- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs ..... lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. ..... lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton. 51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 63.50 - 69.12
19% P, paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton. 71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls ..... lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1 dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh., dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l.,. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. ..... 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .... 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .85 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd .... lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis ..... lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis ..... lb. .68 - 1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .57 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 -
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .54 -
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½- —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works .. lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l. works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works ..... lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot ..... kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms. ..... lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots. lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .034 - .036
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, b gram. .034 - .036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 4.35 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis ..... lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. .... lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works, lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms .... lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. ..... lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. .... lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. ..... lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .43¼- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works dlvd. ..... lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l. works .... lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works ..... gal. .42 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .85 - .88
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms. l.c.l. works ..... lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs. smaller lots, frt alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .15¼- —

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns. lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 23 lb.24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
35660 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
41090 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
43945 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. lb. .38 - —
53005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.50 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.82 - —
70300 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V lb. 5.87 - —
24120 Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd No.
Spirit black BB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. 3.35 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .63
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns. lb.11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.50 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz.54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots oz.86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .18 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
93-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal..68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal.21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.E lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —



TRIDECYL ALCOHOL

To make DTDP—new low cost plasticizer for high temperature vinyl insulation

Enjay Tridecyl Alcohol is a basic ingredient of ditridecyl phthalate (DTDP), a new high performance plasticizer developed by Enjay Laboratories. DTDP is ideally suited to the manufacture of high temperature vinyl insulation for the electrical industry. The use of this plasticizer will substantially reduce costs at no sacrifice in electrical and mechanical properties. Enjay does not make ditridecyl phthalate but supplies Tridecyl Alcohol for its manufacture.

For further information *about Enjay Tridecyl Alcohol, write or call our nearest office for a copy of Technical Bulletin No. 20.*

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EXCITING NEW PRODUCTS THROUGH PETRO-CHEMISTRY
ENJAY COMPANY, INC.
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Ethyl Cellulose—Gaultheria Oil

Ethyl cellulose, vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld, E lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech, cyls., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute ACS dms lb. .27 - —
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns. lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms, c.l., dlvd, lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd E. lb. .33¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine,
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb 1.20 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .59 - —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0525

Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .2[illegible] - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)

Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .48 - .70
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 - .80
Eugenol, tech., dms. lb. 1.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .38½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton. 35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb 09½- 10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1320
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1500- .1550
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1120- .1170
tanks lb. .0970- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 600,000 A units per gram., dms.,
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton. 119.00 - 122.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton. 115.00 - 119.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib dms., kilo or more gram 44 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., lil. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 20.00 - 21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines. ton. 17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 17.50 - 18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).

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—a prime raw material in the manufacture of alkyd resins and rosin adducts—available in fine granular and powdered forms.

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Oxalic Acid
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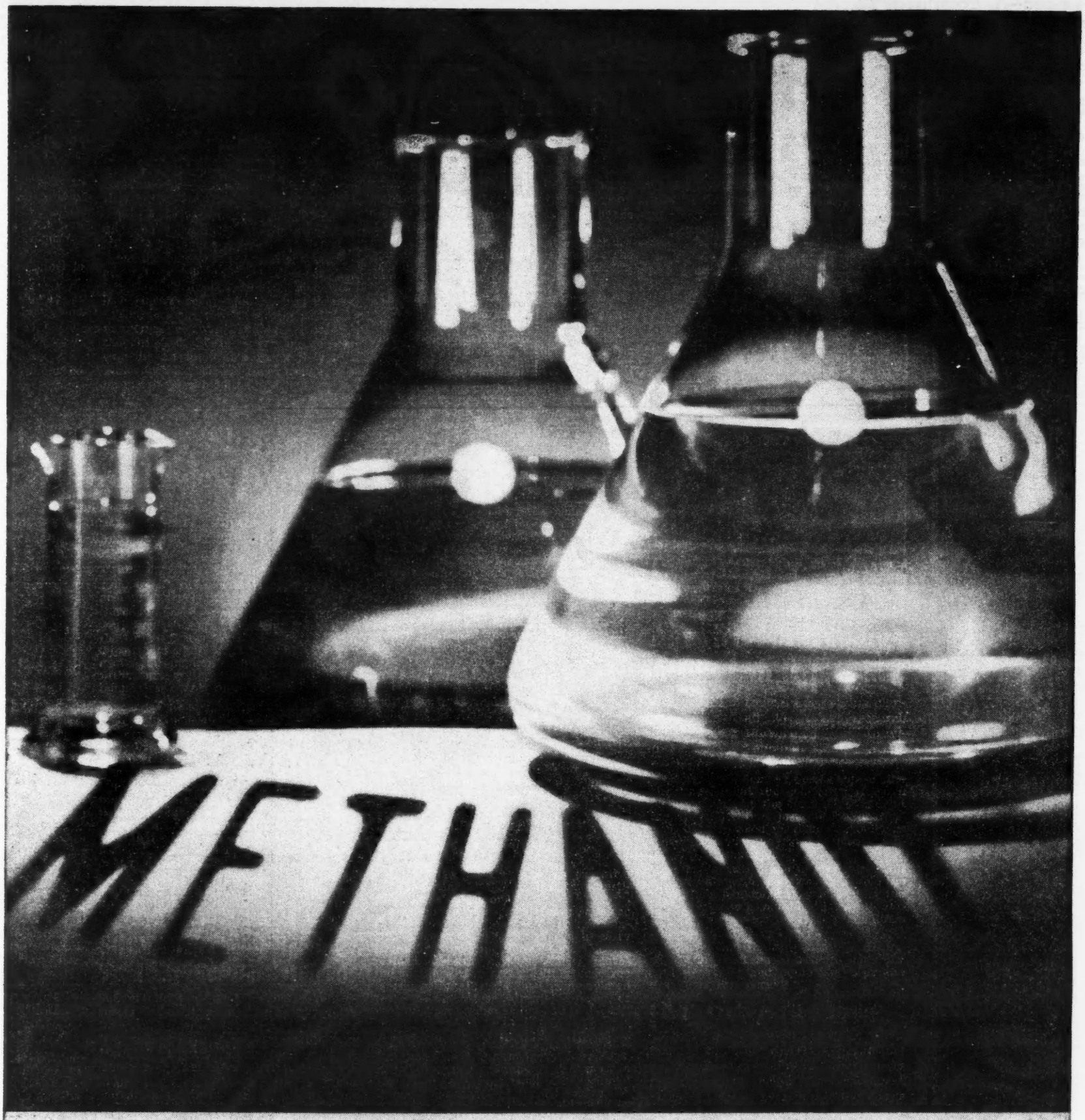

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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS®

HEYDEN CHEMICAL DIVISION

Heyden Newport Chemical Corp., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, New York

HEYDEN NEWPORT®

Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .53 • —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .62 • —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. ....lb. .68 • —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .70 • —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .78 • —
Gelsemium root, bls. ....lb. .26 • —
Gentian root, bls. ....lb. .24 • —
Grd., bbls., bxs. ....lb. .30 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs. ....lb. .30 • —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. ....lb. 2.00 - 3.65
Soap grade, dms ....lb. 1.15 - 1.95
Standard, cns., dms. ....lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. ....lb.20.50 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. ....lb.26.00 -29.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. ....lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots ....lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. ....lb. .16 • —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. ....lb. .32 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs. ....lb. .13 • —
Sierra Leone, bgs. ....lb. .19 • —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. ..lb. .18 • —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. ....lb. .20½ • —
tanks, frt. alld. ....lb. .13½ • —
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .17 • —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .17 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .19½ • —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .22 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .24½ • —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .27 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .29 • —

Glue, hide, 267-295, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .31 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .33 • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .35 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .37 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .39 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .41 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .42 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .45 • —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .16 • —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .16½ • —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .18½ • —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .19½ • —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .21 • —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .16 • —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .16 • —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .16½ • —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .17½ • —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .18½ • —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .19½ • —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .20½ • —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld ..lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. ..lb. 1.88 • —

l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots ....kilo.100.00 • —
500-kilo lots ....kilo.75.00 • —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .20½ - .21
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .18½ - .19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. ..lb. .19 - .20¼
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .29½ - —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .28¼ - —
Glycerine, nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .29 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .29¼ - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ....lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works ....lb. 18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. ....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. ....lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse ..lb. .29 - .31

Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .06½ - .06¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .05¾ - .05½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. ....lb. .14¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. ....lb. .15¾ Nom.
lb. .17¼ Nom.
Extra winter strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. ....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. ....lb. .18¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. ....lb. .19¼ Nom.

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb bls lb 45 —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins. ..lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms. lb 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns ....lb. 75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. ..lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more ....lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. ....lb. .32 - —
Tech grade, bgs. ....lb .30 - .33

Gums

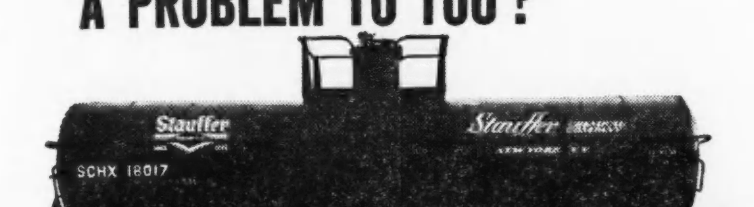
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 • —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 • —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 • —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York. ton.55.00 • —
100-lb paper bgs. ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 • —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .95 • —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 • —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 • —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. ....lb. .18 • .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. ..lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. ....lb. 1.50 • —
Hemlock oil, cns ....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. ....lb. .30 • .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .96 • —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 • —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. ....gal. .16¼ • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ....gal. .16¼ • —
tanks, Houston Tex. ....gal. .16¼ • —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 8.95 • —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 • —
bots., 5-lb lots, works ....lb.23.00 • —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb.23.50 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more lb. 1.84 • —
dms., to 1,100 lbs ....lb. 1.94 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 • —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 • —
bgs., smaller lots same basis lb. .253 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 • —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ • .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. ..gal. .16 • —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ....gal. .16 • —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ....lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l. works ....lb. .35¾ • —
tanks, works ....lb. .33 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works ....lb. .76 • —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. ....lb. 1.75 • —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ....lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .15 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.14.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. ....lb.14.50 • —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 • —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 • —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.75 • —
Horehound herb, bls. ....lb. .16 • .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret. dms., works ....lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. ..lb. 2.92 • —
1.70 s.g. cbys. ....lb. 3.23 • —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾ • .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 ....lb. .27¼ • —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .48 • .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 • —
20°, cbys., c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area ..100-lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 • —
22°, cbys., c.l., works ....100 lbs. 3.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
tanks works frt. equald ... ton.35.00 • —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ • .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ • —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more..gram. 1.40 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more..graw. 1.40 - 1.75

IS HF A PROBLEM TO YOU?



IF IT'S "KNOW-HOW" YOU NEED, STAUFFER KNOWS HOW!

Hydrofluoric Acid has unique properties and values.

Some folks are using inefficient substitutes because they believe HF is peculiarly hazardous.

Fact is, it's no more hazardous than a shotgun...it just needs to be used with comparable care.

So how be careful? Send for Stauffer's book "Hydrofluoric Acid"...16 pages of data, graphs and tables plus an enclosed 24-page pocket-size booklet on Handling, Safety and Sample Analysis.

No reason you can't utilize the special values of HF while avoiding the dangers common to most strong acids and alkalies...and shotguns for that matter!

If Technical Service will be of help to you, write or call. Our experts who have handled HF for years with notable safety records are available for *your* assistance.

Anhydrous HF is supplied in 22- and 42-ton tank cars and in 100- and 200-pound cylinders from Stauffer's Nyotex Chemicals Division, Houston, Tex. Aqueous HF is supplied in tank cars and drums from the Stauffer plant at Louisville, Ky.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 17, California
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, California
NYOTEX CHEMICALS DIVISION: P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Texas

Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19 25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20 75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21 00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb 073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.20 - 5.10
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% chys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, chys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. 75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb.14.75 -18.25
Inositol bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.30
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo.18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15¼- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .44 - —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l, same basis lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. lb. .38 - .53

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls. lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240°F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14373- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms, frt. equald lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3385- —
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3435- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. 4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. 4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.85 - —
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.

largest selection of grades and granulations

FOREMOST®

lactose

- LACTOSE U.S.P.
- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
- LACTOSE FERMENTATION GRADE

By using the correct grade and granulation of Lactose for each product you improve the efficiency of your operation with substantial reductions in *cost*. Let us help you in your selection by sending you samples and information about the most complete line of milk sugars available.

Write us today for samples, prices and detailed information. Address Technical Sales Department 21 K.

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

A world-wide supplier of high-quality milk derivatives

Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l. frt. equald lb .19 .19½
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb 3.50 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs. c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb .24 - .26
USP, hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .07825- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .38½- .41
tanks lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., t.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms lb. 1.00 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00

Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼

Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .48 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15

Lemon bioflavoroid complex, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 7.70 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms, lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.75
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. lb 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 3.05 - 3.75
96-98%, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 72.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 66.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis lb. .13½- —
tanks, New York lb. .15 - —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1550- .1560
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms lb. .1950- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2250- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev. ton. 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 59.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, USP light bgs. lb. .36½- .37¼
USP, heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. 13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. 1.42 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works	lb.	.24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.32½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33½- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36 • —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).		
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35 • —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs.		3.10 • —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs.		3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40 • —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.		
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works	lb.	5.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.89 • —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms	lb.	.37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb. higher.		
Malic acid, tech., dms.	lb.	.50 • —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.40 • —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.35 • —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	.23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works	lb.	.11 • .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21¾- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works	ton.	148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis	ton.	152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.		
Manganese gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.84 • —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.35 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.34 • —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	.36 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	.38 • —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb.	.25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms.	lb.	.33 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	97.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	104.50 • —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms.	lb.	.26 • —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs.	lb.	.35 • .39
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.25 • .28
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
DK, dust bgs.	lb.	.14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs.	lb.	.20 • .24
WS, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60 • —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works	lb.	.62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works	lb.	.65 • —
Marine pitch, dms.	lb.	.04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).		
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).		
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29 • —
Menadione USP, bots.	gram.	.044 • .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf	lb.	.07¼ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs.	lb.	6.25 • 6.40
Japanese, cs.	lb.	7.00 • 7.18
Syn., USP racemic, cns	lb.	4.50 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.44 • —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.54 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more	lb.	4.98 • —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms	lb.	6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	5.97 • —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	6.14 • —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58 • —
bbls. smaller lots	lb.	5.60 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)		
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb.	net-flask.	224.00 -227.00
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).		
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask.	net-flask.	229.00 -231.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).		
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).		
Metanilic acid, dms., works	lb.	.57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).		
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).		
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).		
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).		
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).		
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald	lb.	.42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.43 • .75
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.40 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.28 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd.	gal.	.51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area	gal.	.35 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd	gal.	.30 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal	gal.	.29 • —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area	gal.	.39 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd.	gal.	.34 • —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.		
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald	lb.	21.75 • —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald	lb.	27.25 • —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).		
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.10 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.16 - 1.20
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more	lb.	3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.55 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.	lb.	.66 • —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.		
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal.	.62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E.	gal.	.66 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	gal.	.76 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	gal.	.51 • —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.		
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.39 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40 • —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).		
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	18½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works	lb.	1.05 —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.68 —
Methylanthranilate, cns	lb.	2.20 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.65 .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. allo	lb.	.62 .63
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. or 100 lbs	lb.	1.05 • —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs	lb.	.79 .80
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald	lb.	.22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis.	lb.	.16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis.	lb.	.12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd	lb.	.48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.67¾- —

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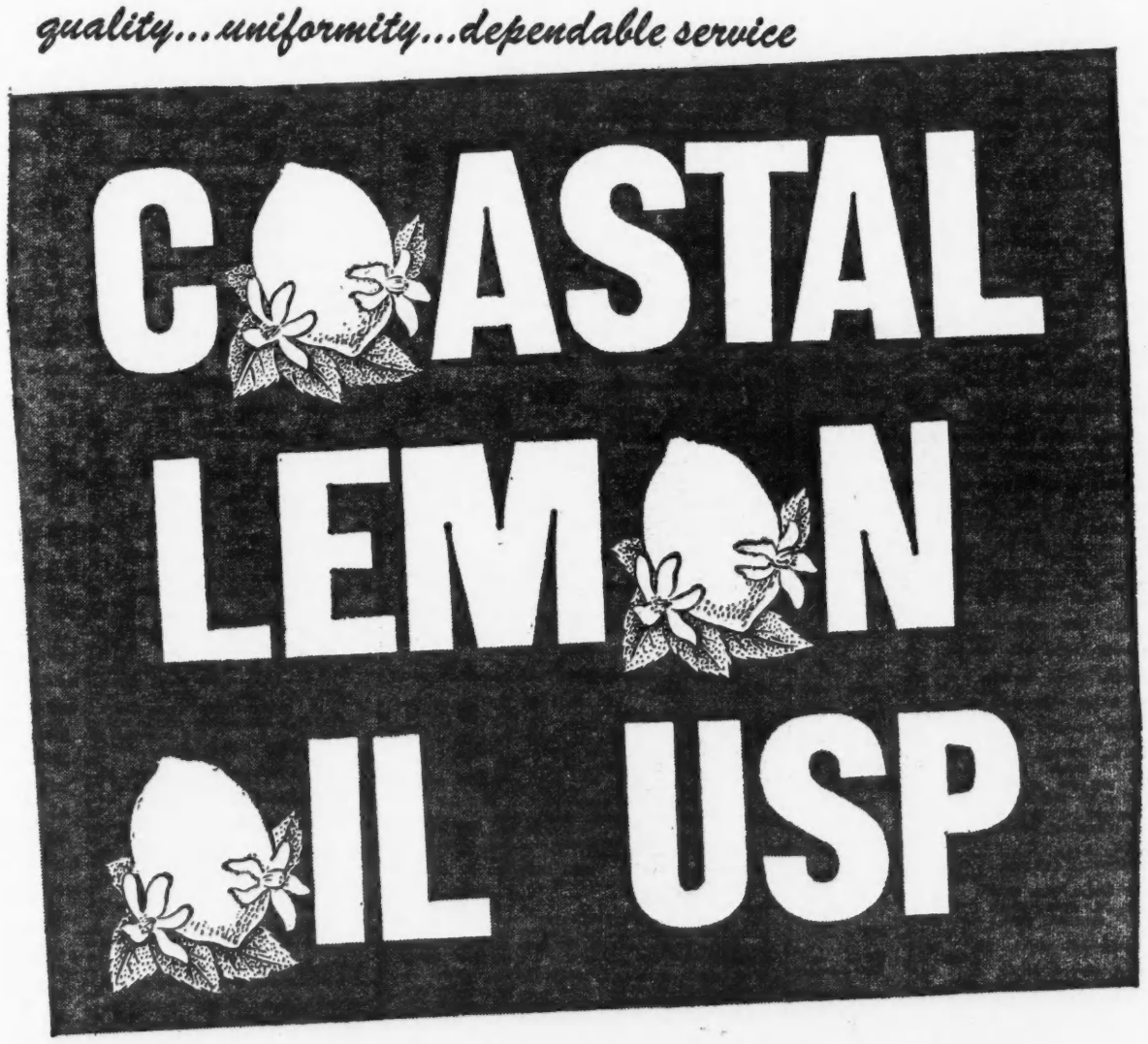

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Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.09
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion tech., 80% dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib dms. lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs,, c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same bazis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1660- .1670
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1760- .1770
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .30½- —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
regular tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¾- .10
tanks, New York ga' .a6 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .a8 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms. works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb. lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF. cns oz. 9.90 -9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .30½- —
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. 13875 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .07½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., stme basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-3-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 Nom.
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms gram. .14 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian bots. lb 400.00 -
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms. dlvd kilo 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs lb .10¼- —
Nikethamide cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works. E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra. cs., c.l. same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt, alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms. frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit. 1.24 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lz. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .43 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, pertumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech)
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22¼
tanks lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19½
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .13½- .14
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .12¼- .12½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .35 - .38

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude bgs. lb. .72 - .74
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .78 - .80

Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼ - .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼ - .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

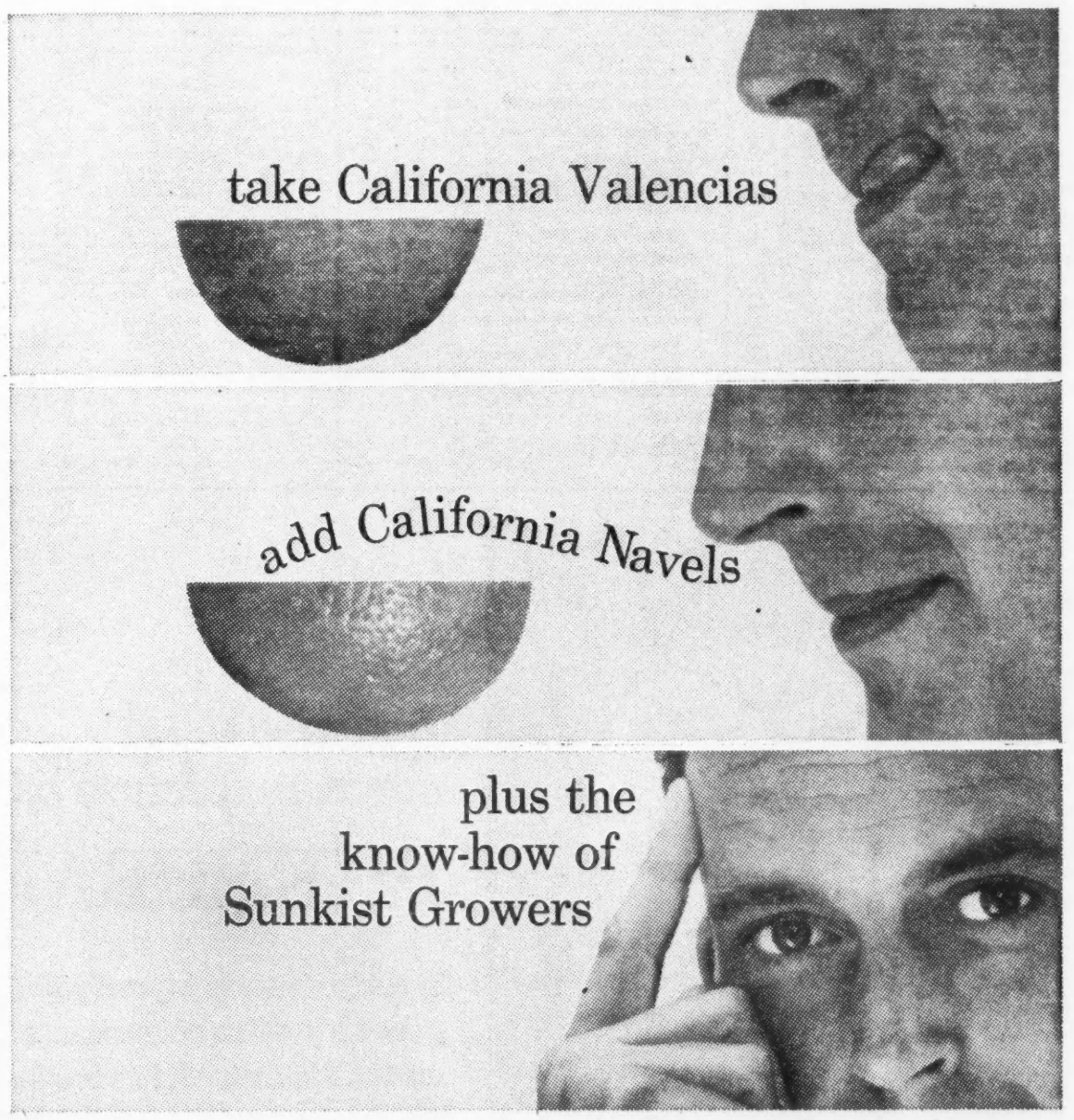
P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. .....lb. .14 - .15
tanks .....lb. .1155- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks .....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Papain, NF, powd. .....lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn.. USP. cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. .....lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. .....lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM., tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0763- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .35 - —
Patchouli oil, imp., cns.....lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills—ton.59.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .11½- —
Refd., dms. .....lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium ..., bulk. 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Penicillin, procaine, b 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs.....lb. .24¾- —
Lampong, bgs. .....lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. .....lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. .....lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs .....lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls.....lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms.....lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Redist., USP, dms. .....lb. 3.60 - 3.99
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld...lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.30
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05875- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. .....lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. .....lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. .....lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .095 -.10375
tanks, refy. .....lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis.....lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14¾- —
82-34% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14½- —
Phenol, 30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis .....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Phenothiazine drench, NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.95 - —
100%, bots. .....lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works..... lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. 1.70 - 1.85



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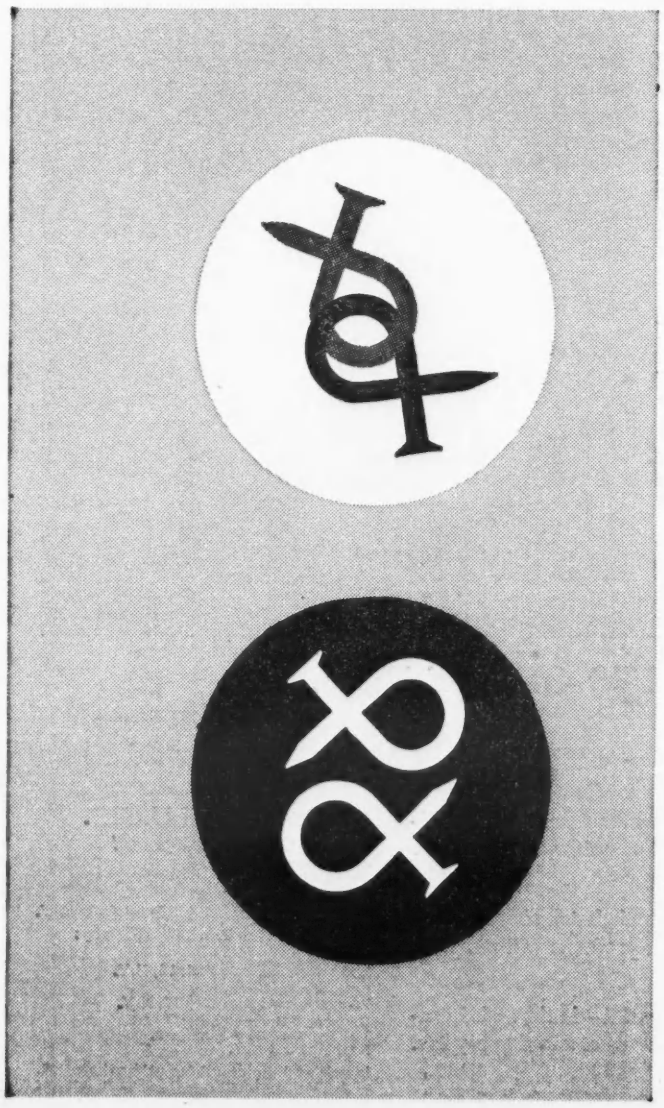
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton 5.16 - —
55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .77 - .86
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .79 - .89
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E.lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.76.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.15.60 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.10.20 - —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works.ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —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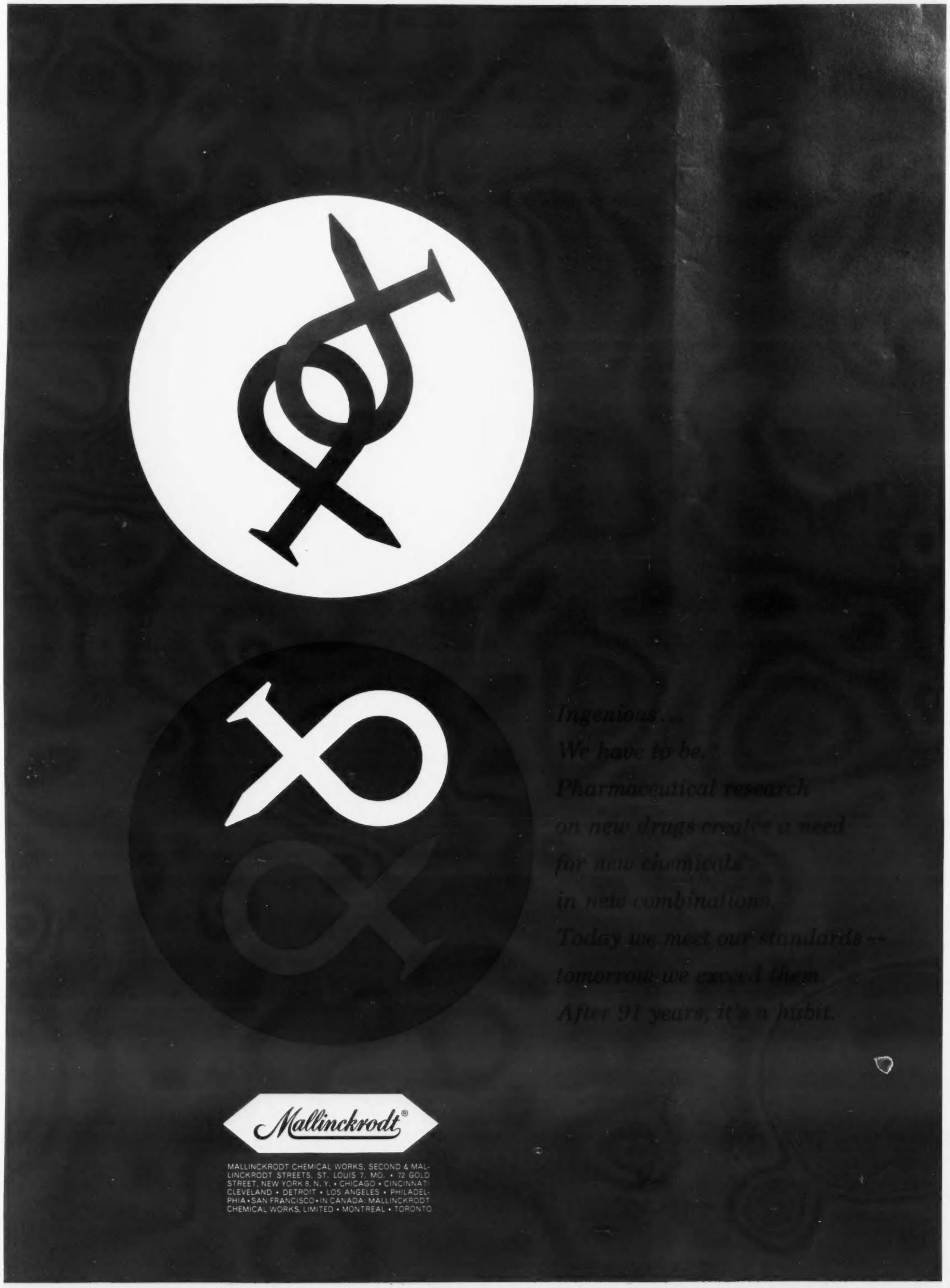
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for new chemicals
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Potassium Iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works ..lb. 1.49 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, c.l., works ..unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works ..unit-ton. .31 - .33
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ..ton.23.50 -24.60
Gran., bulk, c.l., works ..unit-ton. .31½- .33½
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ..ton.23.80 -25.00
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots ..100 lbs.17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..100 lbs.18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..100 lbs.11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..100 lbs.12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E ..lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ..ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ..ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ..ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works ..lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs. c.l., works ..100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E ..lb. .739 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works ..unit-ton. .64½- .66½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ..ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ..ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E ..lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis ..lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis ..lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots ..... gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. ... gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots ..... lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. ... gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. .. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge ..... gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor ..gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..... lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more ..kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots ..lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .03¾- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots ..lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ..ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ..... ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works ..lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works ..lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works ..gal. 9.80 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base). dms., works ..gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works ..lb.11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works ..... lb.11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo.175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00

Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. ..... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots ..kilo.26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs. ..... lb. 1.13 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns. ..oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots ..oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns. ..... oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. ..... oz. .23 - .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns. ..... oz. .24½- .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

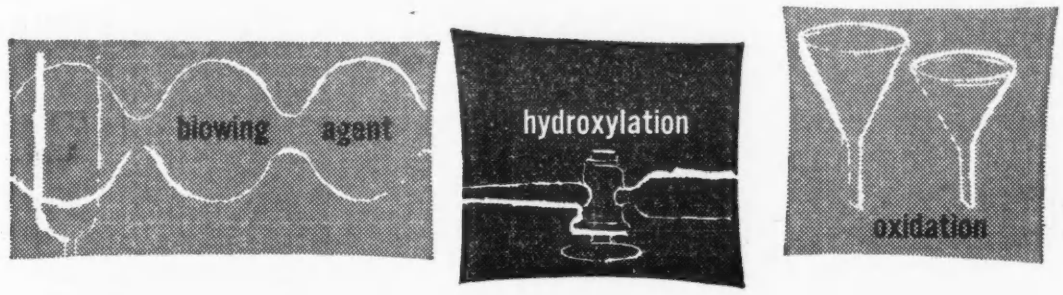
R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis ... lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. ..... lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms ..lb. 1.00 - 1.20

Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram 1.23 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb 78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .18
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic ..... lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .33 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd ..kilo.36.00 - —



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Name _____
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Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.150.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib. dms, kilo or more dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms, t.c.l. lb. 15½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 13½ —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat, Bulgarian bots oz 72.00 —
Turkish, bots oz.55.00 58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 1.20
tech., cns., dms lb .50 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 —
Resin 25-45% fib dms, works, unit lb. 12 —
Rottenstone, bgs, 5-ton lots, ex-wise lb .03¾ —
bgs, ton lots same basis lb .04¼ —
Rubber solvent petroleum tanks, Calif ex tax, San Francisco gal. 178 —
tanks, east coast, N J., N Y. gal .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal 15@75 - —
Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF fib dms, 10 kilo lots kilo.13.75 - —
fib dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.14.00 - —
fib dms., 1 kilo kilo.14.50 - —
Rynia 100% powd, bgs., c.l., works lb .22 —
bgs, t.c.l, same basis lb .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls, works lb 3.25 —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime bbls lb .42 .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 —
USP, gran, soluble, dms, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.60 —
dms, smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.65 —
dms, smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Safflower oil, dms, New York lb 1735- .1825
tanks, Atl Coast lb 1535- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.25.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary bots. lb.25.00 - .32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Spanish, cs lb 1.55 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt equald lb 1.23 —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb 1.05 —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms, c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼ —
fib dms, t.c.l., frt alld on 100 lbs or more lb. .33½ —
Sublimed, tech, fib dms, c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼ —
fib dms, t.c.l. dlvd lb. .43½ —
USP, cryst, 200-lb fib cms, 1,000-lbs or more lb. .50½ —
200-lb fib cms, less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½ —
100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .52½ —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½ —
USP, powd., 100-lb fib, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½ —
100-lb fib cms, less than 1,000 lbs lb .60½ —
Salol, NF gran, bbls, kgs lb 1.20 - —
Powdered salol 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum common, fine, paper bgs, c.l 100 lbs 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom, bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton.23.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E Indian chips, bgs. lb .65 .66
powd, fib dms lb .75 .76
Sandalwood oil, cur. lb.14.75 -16.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif, dms. lb. .40 .78
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns lb 4.50 5.25
Savory oil, cns lb 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms, frt alld, 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld, 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs, c.l., works, lb. .69½ —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .71½ —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½ —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .67½ —
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms, 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ —
fib dms, smaller lots lb .31 .32
Selenium, powd, 98½% dms, dlvd lb 7.00 —
Senega root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No 1, bls lb .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb .14 - —
pods, bls. lb .28 - —
powd, bbls, bxs. lb .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb .33 .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb .15 ½ —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21½ —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .13 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls, 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No 1, bgs., 10-bg lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs, c.l., works lb. .03½ - .18½
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .16¾
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works, ex whse ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, t.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½% 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅛ —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾ - —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼ - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .93¼ - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 5,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼ - —
dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾ - —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz. higher
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., cms., 1,000-oz lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb 45.00 60.00
Soaphark, crushed, bls lb. .20 .35
Powd., bls lb. .25 .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 —
paper bgs., t.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.60 —
Light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 —
paper bgs., t.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs 3.55 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50% rayon type, sellers' tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry 3.00 —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., w. 100 lbs 4.80 —
Soda, sal, conc, bgs, c.l. works, 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .14½ —
NF 60% gran, dms c.l., works lb. .15½ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17½ —
Sodium aluminate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs, c.l, dlvd, E lb. .25½ —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E lb .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb 26 - —
dms, less than ton lots, works lb. 26½ —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½ —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb .18 .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms, 25-50 kilo cms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis, lb .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs, t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride, bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln. 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb .09 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .09½ - .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm lots or more works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .14¾ - —
fib dms, t.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1615- —
bgs., t.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c higher.

Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms, over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb dms., t.c.l. works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms, t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250 lb dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln dms, c.l., t.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms, t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs, smaller lots lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib dms, t.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs, c.l. works, 100 lbs 7.05 - —
bgs, t.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms, lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
dms, t.c.l., frt alld. lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets, 100-lb dms, 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech, (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lo, dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metahorate octahydrate, gran, bgs, c.l works ton.102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalnate bbls, frt alld, lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.44.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosmicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works, 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .21½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. lots lb. 3.75 —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .53 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald, 100 lbs 9.05 - —
bgs., t.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.45 -10.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs 4.60 —
bgs., t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate tn dms 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prusstate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald, 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP dms, 1,000-lbs or more lb. 78½ —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb 81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H and Vt in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn Mo (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98° N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont. Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, nydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms, c.l works, 100 lbs 1.55 - —
dms, t.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.50
tanks works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Sodium silicate, solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .035 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls, works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd dms lb 22½ - —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E ton.54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., works ton.6.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst, fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald, lb. .07¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq., 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt, equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Sodium sulfite, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst, bbls, lb. .13½ - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works, lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech, bgs dlvd, E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.31 • —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City	gal.	.35 • —
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas	gal.	.29 • —
324°-349°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.32 • —
322°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.29 • —
352°-413°F. b.r., 17.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.32 • —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.32 • —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.30 • —
205°-262°F. b.r., 26°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.24 • —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey	gal.	.28 • —
221°-278°F. b.r., 34.8°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.20 • —
232°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.25 • —
357°-403°F. b.r., 54 C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.26 • —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.38 • —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33 • —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38 • .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34 • —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.36 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.39 • .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 • —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25 • .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36 • —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38 • .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 • —
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 • —
tanks, works	lb.	.15 • —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.20 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur	ton.	53.00 • —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.08⅞- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05 • —
Refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1317- .1342
tanks	lb.	.1117- —
Clarified, dms.	lb.	.1267- .1292
tanks	lb.	.1067- —
Salad, dms.	lb.	.13 • .1325
tanks	lb.	.11 • —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.,	lb.	.18 • .20½
tanks	lb.	.15½- —
S. D., dms	lb.	.16¾- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns.	oz.	.80 • —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.75 • —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms	lb.	5.25 • 7.00
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1450- .1550
tanks	lb.	.1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1350- .1450
tanks	lb.	.1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31 • .34
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32 • .34
Spruce oil cns., dms.	lb.	2.10 • 3.55
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16 • .18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17 • .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.17 • —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.817 • .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.10 • 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works	lb.	1.013 • 1.263
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works	lb.	.87½- .88¼
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.067 • 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).		
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).		
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60 • .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs.	lb.	.16¼- .18¾
Single-pressed bgs.	lb.	.15¾- .18¼
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.18 • .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).		
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18 • —
tanks, western Pennsylvania	gal.	.16 • —
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20 • —
Chicago	gal.	.299 • —
Cleveland	gal.	.23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199 • —
Newark	gal.	.19 • —
New York	gal.	.19 • —
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 • —
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.15 • —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram	.034 • .035
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram	.034 • .035
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E.	lb.	.92 • —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 2-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35 • —
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 • —
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 • —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.48 • —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.57 • —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00 • —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.88 • —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).		
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz.	25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs.	lb.	3.50 • 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs.	lb.	4.50 • 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 • —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1458- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1658- —
tanks, bulk, same basis	lb.	.1208- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.25 • 1.45
Succinic acid, purit., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62 • .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E.	lb.	.0955- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.00 • —
Sugar (see Sucrose).		
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works	lb.	.60 • .63
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.65 • .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms.	kilo.	8.80 • 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo.	9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	6.61 • 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	8.15 • 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	kilo.	24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms.	kilo	5.50 • 6.60
dms	kilo.	23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms	kilo.	18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50 -18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works.	100 lbs.	14.75 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo.	3.05 • 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	3.79 • 4.20
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	2.85 • 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms.	kilo.	16.28 • —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23 • —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins	kilo.	15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	6.25 • 6.60
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50 • 5.85
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35 • —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.35 • —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30 • —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25 • —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.80 • —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50 • —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00 • —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports.	long-ton.	25.00 • —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.		
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	24.00 • —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.		
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.65 • —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	7.00 • —
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.25 • —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25 • —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.95 • —
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.50 • —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25 • —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.90 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works. frt equald	lb.	.04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535- —
tanks, works	lb.	.045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., lb. cyls., dlvd	lb.	.33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30 - —
tanks, works	ton.	18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35 - —

NEW... from DELHI-TAYLOR
DELHI-SOLVENT
No. 250
LOW ODOR · FAST DRYING
HI FLASH POINT
CHEMICAL DIVISION
DELHI-TAYLOR
CHEMICAL MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS
Solvent 250
Delhi-Solvent No. 250 is a water white, low end-point mineral spirit solvent with low odor level and a flash point of 104° F, an ideal solvent for the paint, printing ink, dry cleaning, metal cleaning and other fields. Its narrow distillation range and low final boiling point are indicative of its fast drying characteristics. Solvent 250 is sulfur free and of excellent quality and uniformity.
Available by tank car, tank truck, barge and ocean tanker from the plant at Corpus Christi and from bulk terminals in Houston, Baton Rouge and Chicago.
TYPICAL ANALYSIS
Gravity, API 49.2
Specific Gravity 60°F/60°F 0.7831
Weight, Lbs./Gal. 6.520
Color, Saybolt 30+
Kauri Butanol Value 39
Sulfur Free of H2S,SO2
Doctor Negative
Copper Corrosion Pass
Flash Point, TCC 104 °F
Aniline Point 128 °F
Distillation—IBP 312°F —FBP 349°F
CHEMICAL DIVISION
DELHI-TAYLOR OIL CORPORATION
415 MADISON AVE. · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
DALLAS · CORPUS CHRISTI · CHICAGO · TULSA · BATON ROUGE · HOUSTON
DELHI

Sulfuric Acid—p-Toluenesulfonamide

Sulfuric acid, 98%, tanks, works, ton 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.05 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb 1.18 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works. ton 38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, works lb. .07¼- .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ Nom.
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks. lb. .06¼- .06⅝
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08 -.08½
Tallow, inedible, No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅝- .05¼
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06 - .06⅛
special tanks, dlvd lb. .05¾- .05⅞
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅝- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk. unit-ton 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton 5.75 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb 2.00 - 2.25
Fech., white, cns. lb 40 - 1.85
USP, white, cns. lb 2.20 - 2.60
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.03 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate bots. kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 22.50 -24.00
33⅓ dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —

Naugatuck LATEX

?

Does your floor paint have...

- excellent application properties?
- alkali resistance?
- grease, oil, and solvent resistance?
- permeability to moisture vapor?
- soap and water brush cleaning?
- resistance to lifting by auto tires?
- good adhesion?
- ease of cleaning?

...latex floor paint made from NITREX 2625-A does!

The advantages of latex paint, recognized as they are, depend almost entirely upon the qualities of the latex used. And new NITREX 2625-A, as proved in both laboratory and actual use tests, substantially outperforms other latex formulations, particularly those of the styrene-butadiene type. In addition to its superior tensile strength and solvent resistance, NITREX 2625-A offers vastly improved abrasion resistance, outwearing a standard styrene-butadiene paint film more than 3 to 1.

Investigate the improved performance possibilities new NITREX 2625-A offers you. For further details, contact your nearby Naugatuck Representative or the address below.

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Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver, lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works frt equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .25¾- .26
tanks, New York lb. .24 - —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22¾- .22⅞
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —

Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., gms lb. .26 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

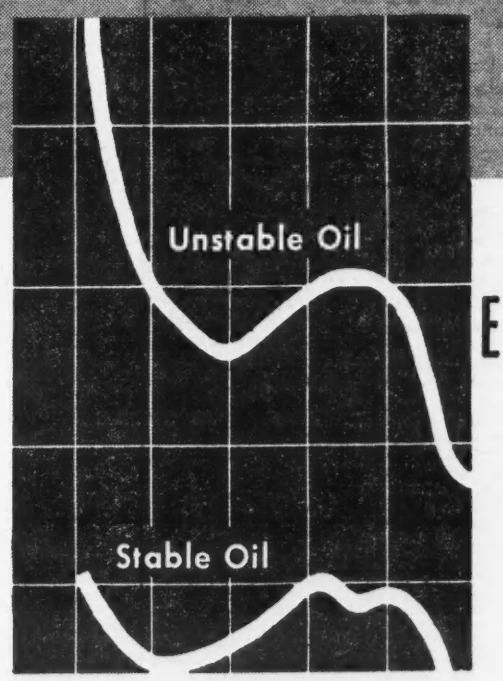
U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Umber pigment, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tons lb. 13.75 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 13.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 16.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 15.00 - 16.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.75 - 15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner, tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

major advance...
by PENN-DRAKE®



Wave length—AU

Scientific Control of

WHITE OIL
Light Stability

Before Penn-Drake's successful application of *Spectrophotometric Control,* White Oils sometimes contained minute amounts of certain impurities. These, upon exposure to light, decompose and impart an objectionable odor to the oils.

Now, Penn-Drake eliminates these impurities which heretofore eluded detection by ordinary analysis.

The Result: Penn-Drake consistently provides the highest order of light stability and purity in White Oils.

penn drake

PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY

Butler, Pennsylvania

Branches: Cleveland, Ohio and Edgewater, N.J.

2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. 02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. 07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram.120.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.43 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.43 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity.gram.110.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.138.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
250,000 units per gram less than [illegible] 15.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and [illegible]).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb.28.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, comm., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .12 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York lb. .12½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15⅛- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15¾- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅛- —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —

INSIDE SCIENCE — *New Expanded Edition*

The Vital Story of VITAMIN A

by Science Writer

THE "FIRST" VITAMIN

Vitamin A was probably the first to be discovered. As early as 1909 Hopkins and Stepp found that certain fat-soluble substances were necessary for the growth of mice and rats. Between 1913 and 1915, working independently, the teams of McCollum and Davis, and Osborne and Mendel revealed the existence of a fat-soluble fraction in butter, egg yolk and cod-liver oil, which was essential for the growth of laboratory animals. McCollum and Davis concluded that the unknown substance was organic in nature. They had, in effect, discovered vitamin A, even though they did not so name it.

An interesting point: McCollum and Davis noted that the word "vitamine," coined by Casimir Funk a year or so previously, might be used to describe the growth factor they had found. Subsequently, McCollum (and Kennedy) reversed this opinion and suggested that the unknown substances which induced growth be called *fat-soluble A* and *water-soluble B*. In their opinion these phrases better described the unknown factor. Casimir Funk disagreed, however, pointing out that, to be truly descriptive, the phrases should read *growth-promoting fat-soluble A*, etc. This obviously being cumbersome, Funk suggested the designations: vitamine A, vitamine B, and so on. These (with the final "e" omitted) are now firmly embedded in the language.

Other investigators worked on the problem of carotene, beginning in 1831 when Wackenroder isolated that substance from carrots. We shall see later how vitamin A and the carotenes, particularly beta carotene, are interrelated.

TRACKED DOWN

Various tries at isolating vitamin A were made in the 1920s. Investigators in Japan and England attempted without success to extract the elusive vitamin from cod-liver oil.

After establishing the structural formula of beta carotene, Paul Karrer of Switzerland turned his attention to vitamin A. He and his colleagues, using halibut-liver oil (which has a much higher potency than cod-liver oil) succeeded in determining the structure of the vitamin A molecule in 1931.

WHAT IT IS

Pure vitamin A crystals are pale yellow in color. They are soluble in fat and in fat solvents but not in water. The chemist's formula is $C_{20}H_{30}O$, expressing the vitamin's composition of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Beta carotene has the formula $C_{40}H_{56}$.

Vitamin A is stable to light and heat, but is destroyed by oxidation and ultraviolet light.

Two vitamins A have been discovered. Vitamin A_1 occurs in animal products such as egg yolk, liver, butter, and in the livers of salt water fish. Vitamin A_2 is found in fresh-water fish livers. As now used by pharmaceutical and food manufacturers, vitamin A is in liquid form — in solution in edible, vegetable oil — or in dry granular form in which tiny droplets of the liquid vitamin are encased in a dry, edible material.

ACTION

Human beings receive their vitamin A from many sources. They eat vegetable foods rich in beta carotene (a provitamin A) which is then converted by the body into a vitamin. They eat animal products which contain the vitamin. They eat processed foods which are fortified with beta carotene or vitamin A or both. They use pharmaceutical preparations of the vitamin, with or without other vitamins, for therapeutic or protective effect.

The liver has been found to be the main storage site of vitamin A. It is also lodged in the kidneys, lungs, adrenal glands, and body fat.

It is believed that provitamins A are converted to the vitamin in the intestinal wall, the liver, and other parts of the body through the action of the enzyme called carotenase.

Vitamin A is absorbed primarily in the healthy intestine and is carried in the lymph and blood to the body's storage depots.

HOW MUCH DO WE NEED?

According to the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Science — National Research Council, in its 1958 publication #589, vitamin A is needed daily (in various amounts depending on age and sex) to maintain good nutrition of healthy persons in the U. S. A. The following table expresses the Board's recommendations in International Units of the vitamin.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DAILY VITAMIN A INTAKE

Men (all ages)	5,000	Children (1–3 years)	2,000
Women (all ages)	5,000	Children (4–6 years)	2,500
Women (pregnant, second half)	6,000	Children (7–9 years)	3,500
Women (lactating)	8,000	Children (10–12 years)	4,500
Infants (2–6 months)	1,500	Boys (13–19 years)	5,000
Infants (7–12 months)	1,500	Girls (13–19 years)	5,000

The Food & Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has set the following standards as being the *minimum* daily requirement. In other words, these amounts are the *least* which can be ingested to prevent recognizable signs of deficiency disease from developing. There is an opinion among nutrition experts that the *minimum* amount of a vitamin is not necessarily the best criterion.

F. & D. A. *MINIMUM* DAILY REQUIREMENTS OF VITAMIN A

(Measurements in U. S. Pharmacopeia (U.S.P.) units which equal International Units)

Men and Women	4,000	Children (1–11 years)	3,000
Adolescents (12–19 years)	4,000	Infants (to 1 year)	1,500

Zinc oxide pigment, French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.15¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.16¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb.	.16¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.17¾-	—
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.18¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.18¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.19¼-	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb.	.45	.46
NF, powd., dms lb.	.48	.49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb.	.36¼-	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb.	.12½-	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l. lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms. lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.		
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb.	.26	—
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.03⅛-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.03⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.06½-	—
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04⅛-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.04⅜-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.04⅝-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb.	1.50	—
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.48½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.51	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.62	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb.	.62½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb.	.64	—
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.66	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb.	.37½-	—

Chemical Lobby Expenses Stir Interest

—*Continued from page 5*

gross income is to be disallowed even if the expenditures were for the purpose of defeating legislation that would put the company out of business.

The proposed new regulation covering lobbying expenditures consists of the following new paragraphs to be added to existing regulations having to do with section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954:

Expenditures For Lobbying

"(c) (1) Expenditures for lobbying purposes, for the promotion or defeat of legislation, for political campaign purposes (including the support of or opposition to any candidate for public office), or for carrying on propaganda (including advertising) related to any of the foregoing purposes are not deductible from gross income. For example, the cost of advertising to promote or defeat legislation or to influence the public with respect to the desirability or undesirability of proposed legislation is not deductible as a business expense, even though the legislation may directly affect the taxpayer's business.

"On the other hand, expenditures for institutional or 'good will' advertising which keeps the taxpayer's name before the public are generally deductible as ordinary and necessary business expenses provided the expenditures are related to the patronage the taxpayer might reasonably expect in the future. For example, a deduction will ordinarily be allowed for the cost of advertising which keeps the taxpayer's name before the public in connection with encouraging contributions to such organizations as the Red Cross, the purchase of United States Savings Bonds, or participation in similar causes.

"In like fashion, expenditures for advertising which present views on economic, financial, social, or other subjects of a general nature but which do not involve any of the activities specified in the first sentence of this subparagraph are deductible if they otherwise meet the requirements of the regulations under section 162.

"(2) Dues and other payments to an organization, such as a labor union or a trade association, which otherwise meet the requirements of the regulations under section 162, are deductible in full unless a substantial part of the organization's activities consist of one or more of those specified in the first sentence of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

Deductions On Specified Activities

"If a substantial part of the activities of the organization consists of one or more of those so specified, deduction will be allowed only for such portion of such dues and other payments as the taxpayer can clearly establish is attributable to activities other than those so specified. The determination as to whether such specified activities constitute a substantial part of an organization's activities shall be based on all the facts and circumstances.

"In no event shall special assessments or similar payments (including an increase in dues) made to any organization for any of such specified purposes be deductible.

"(3) Expenditures for the promotion or the defeat of legislation include, but shall not be limited to, expenditures for the purpose of attempting to

"(i) influence members of a legislative body directly or indirectly, by urging or encouraging the public to contact such members for the purpose of proposing, supporting, or opposing legislation, or

"(ii) influence the public to approve or reject a measure in a referendum, initiative, vote on a constitutional amendment, or similar procedure."

The Vital Story of Vitamin A (continued)

DEFICIENCIES AND MEDICAL USES

Correcting a vitamin A deficiency has little of the instant, dramatic impact that, for example, vitamin C has in curing scurvy.

Because of the body's ability to store quantities of vitamin A which are released as needed, a considerable time passes before the vitamin A deficiency develops.

Lack of enough vitamin A shows itself in several ways.

"Dark adaptation" of the eyes is diminished. Go from a brightly lighted place to one which is dim or dark; notice how your eyes need a few moments to adjust. This is known as *dark adaptation*. With vitamin A deficiency, the power of the eyes to make the adjustment quickly and completely is lessened, sometimes severely or dangerously.

The skin, too, becomes dry from lack of vitamin A. The linings of the hair follicles harden and become plugged, thus interfering with the secretion of the skin's oil glands.

Other epithelial tissues, such as the linings of the upper parts of the respiratory passages, the genito-urinary tract, the alimentary canal, may not function properly.

Vitamin A is necessary for growth. When children fail to gain weight a deficiency of the vitamin may be suspected.

Physicians treat the deficiency states with therapeutic doses of the vitamin. To prevent their development or recurrence they may prescribe supplementary dosages.

MICROGRAMS, U. S. P. UNITS, INTERNATIONAL UNITS

The measurement of vitamin A is made in *International Units* which may be abbreviated as I.U. or i.u.

One International Unit of vitamin A is equivalent to:

— 0.344 microgram of crystalline vitamin A acetate.
— 0.300 microgram of crystalline vitamin A alcohol.
— the activity of 0.6 microgram of pure beta carotene.
— one U. S. P. unit of vitamin A.

In everyday measurement, one ounce equals 94,500,000 International Units of vitamin A alcohol.

Vitamin A is available to pharmaceutical and food manufacturers in forms having standardized potencies as, for example, liquid products containing 1,000,000 units per gram or dry beadlets having 250,000 or 500,000 units per gram.

MEASURING VITAMIN A

The best known and most commonly used method of measuring vitamin A is the Carr-Price spectrometric assay. In this chemical test a measurable blue color appears when a reagent (antimony trichloride) is added to the vitamin. The so-called "blue value" when measured photometrically can be converted by a mathematical formula into International Units of vitamin A.

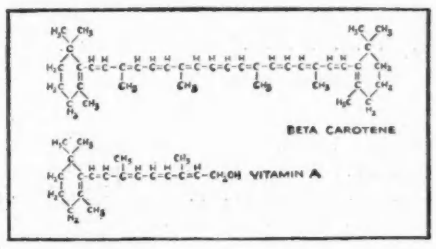
PROVITAMIN AND VITAMIN

The carotenes and vitamin A are known to be closely related. The former are known as precursors, or *provitamins*. It is one of nature's singular facts that the carotenes contain no vitamin A and yet have important vitamin A value. The body has a mechanism by which carotene is converted to vitamin A.

Four carotenoids: alpha-, beta-, and gamma carotene, and cryptoxanthin are known to be provitamins A. Of these, beta carotene is the most valuable in supplying the vitamin's value. The carotenes exist as colors in vegetable material. Example: carrots from which the word "carotene" was derived.

The chemical formulae of the carotenes show their relationship to vitamin A. This is demonstrated in the diagram that follows showing vitamin A and beta carotene.

Theoretically, one molecule of beta carotene could be expected to yield two of vitamin A. Actually this efficiency of conversion is not normally achieved in the human body.



GOOD SOURCES

Margarine, which has been fortified with vitamin A or with a combination of the vitamin and beta carotene (for safe coloring, plus nutritional value) supplies important amounts in our daily diet. Butter, too, can be a valuable source. It contains vitamin A in quantities which vary as the dairy cows' diet varies between seasons. Another good source of vitamin A is beef or calves' liver.

There are many foods which contribute vitamin A value through their supplies of the carotenes. Among these are apricots, beet greens, broccoli, carrots, kale, spinach, sweet potatoes, and turnip greens.

MOSTLY, IT'S MADE

After the chemical composition was determined by Paul Karrer and the product was crystallized by Holmes and Corbett, many attempts were made to synthesize the vitamin. The most successful, that of the Roche research team headed by Otto Isler, supplies a large portion of the world's requirements.

Vitamin A is also extracted from natural sources such as the liver of fish. Esthetically and practically, however, synthetic vitamin A has been found the most satisfactory for products used by human beings.

The U. S. production of synthetic (man-made) vitamin A is measured in tons. This huge annual production is enough to supply daily 170,000,000 people, the total population of the United States, with the 5000 international units (recommended by the National Research Council for daily adult intake) and still have enough synthetic vitamin A left over for use in animal feeds, pet foods, for export, etc. Of course, not everyone does receive his daily requirements through the medium of manufactured vitamin A. Yet, the *potential* is always there.

Pure beta carotene, so closely allied with vitamin A, also is man-made in large amounts for use in safely coloring and fortifying foods. Since it was first synthesized in Roche research laboratories, beta carotene Roche has been produced in ever-increasing quantities to meet the demands of the food industry for safe, sure, economical, yellow color with nutritional value as a bonus.

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Brackish Water Program Is Centering on Six Cities

Department of the Interior has narrowed its choice down to six northern Great Plains cities for consideration as a site for one of two brackish water conversion demonstration plants. The cities are: Lincoln, Neb.; Eureka, Miller and Webster, S. Dak.; and Ellendale and Devils Lake, N. Dak. Twenty cities had asked to be considered, and were judged on a rating system that weighed technical factors against demonstration value and assistance offered.

Preliminary screening of fifty-five southwest cities began September 25 for selection of the second plant site.

One of the processes to be demonstrated has already been selected. According to Dr. A. L. Miller, director of the Office of Saline Water, an electrodialysis process will be tested in a plant designed to convert brackish water to fresh at an anticipated rate of at least 250,000 gallons a day.

Chemical Sales Forecast

—*Continued from page 5*

by Mr. Vila as pointing to a $27-billion sales year in 1960 for the chemical industry:

- Stepped-up commercial and industrial building construction and a relatively high volume of residential building.
- A quicker pace in the national highway program, which will increase demand for such things as cement chemicals and herbicides.
- Greater emphasis on rockets, missiles and space exploration programs, which will spur demand for chemical fuels and other chemical products.
- A steady rise in food needs because of America's increasing population, which in 1960 points to an even greater use of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, animal health products and feed additives.

Mr. Vila also looked for a boost next year in the use of petrochemicals. In fact, he thought petrochemicals will account for roughly one-fourth of all chemical sales in 1960.

Sodium Sulfate Could Jump 200,000 Tons in Output by '65, But Paper's the Key

OPD Special Report on Sodium Sulfate

—*Continued from page 3*

slightly behind the government's growth-rate prediction percentages of 3.4 percent a year.

BDSA projected production at 34 million tons for 1958, but the figure, as it turns out, is more representative of 1959 output than that for the previous year. Hence, statisticians point out that growth is already a year behind.

Therefore, thinking right now is that, taking 1959's rebound into consideration, the actual growth rate of the paper industry has settled to about 3 percent a year.

The next step is: If you can figure paper's growth rate at 3 percent per annum, does it necessarily follow that buying interest for sodium sulfate will increase correspondingly?

Less Cake Per Ton of Pulp

No. Efficiency of use by the paper industry has been on the upswing. In 1949, an average of 206 pounds of saltcake per ton of pulp was consumed.

In 1954, the average use per ton of pulp had dropped to 174 pounds. This meant a total saving in pulp production in 1954 of 160,000 tons.

Engineers estimate now that average consumption of sodium sulfate in pulping has dropped to the 120-pound-per-ton mark. Some mills, it is reported, can go as low as fifty-five pounds per ton of pulp.

Chances are, too, that with saltcake prices what they are at present, and with tightening air and water pollution laws in many regions, continued improvements and capacity boosts will be made in recovery equipment.

Ebasco Services, Inc., is one firm which engineers and installs saltcake recovery facilities. Example: A unit at the Halifax Paper Company plant in Roanoke Rapids, S.C., capable of recovering 1.5 million pounds per day of saltcake in terms of dry weight equivalent.

Other Ebasco installations: A 1-to-1.2-million-pounds-a-day unit for Container Corporation of America at Bruton, Ala.; a 1.4-million-pound-a-day facility for Rayonier, Inc.'s Jesup, Ga., installation.

What Recovery Units Do

Basically, the recovery units take spent black liquor from the digesters and heat the liquor in a reducing atmosphere until it becomes green liquor. The product is then added to the make-up, along with fresh saltcake, for sulfate pulp cooking liuqor.

Practically all mills have recovery units of one kind or another today; some plants are capable of recovering 2 million pounds a day, dry solids equivalent.

As a result of rising efficiency of recovery by the paper industry, despite expected increases in production of craft pulp, it is difficult for saltcake producers to predict what's going to happen to their business in the future.

They're guessing right now that, if they're lucky, sodium sulfate use by the paper industry will expand slightly less than the overall rate of demand for paper products during the next several years.

If it's a problem figuring out where production is going to go in the near term, it's no less of a puzzle to try and figure out where production will come from.

Sodium sulfate can be derived in a number of ways, and the following is a discussion of methods of derivation:

Natural Brines—Production of sodium sulfate from natural brines in 1958 was 36 percent of the total. Capacity right now is 454,000 tons a year, largest from any one source.

Role of American Potash

Biggest producer now is American Potash & Chemical Corporation, from Searles Lake brines at Trona, Calif. Its capacity is 250,000 tons of sodium sulfate a year but, admittedly, the company can—and does—run well below that level.

Ozark-Mahoning Company gets sulfate from brines at Brownsfield and Monahans, Tex. The company is working on expansions which will bring its capacity at both places to a combined total of 130,000 tons a year by 1960.

Stauffer Chemical Company gets its sodium sulfate from Searles Lake at Westend, Calif. The company has a published capacity at Westend of 100,000 tons a year.

William E. Pratt Company and Sweetwater Chemical Company ship crude Glauber's salts from dry lake deposits in Wyoming. In season, each company is said to be able to deliver forty to fifty cars of material.

Most observers agree that the future of the sodium sulfate business is largely in the hands of the natural producers, for reasons which will become apparent later.

One drawback is that natural sodium sulfate deposits are, as a rule, far from consuming plants. Consequently, prices f.o.b. have to be quite low in order to allow for high freight rates over long distances.

With Ozark-Mahoning's expansion at Brownsfield, capacity of natural producers will rise to 474,000 tons a year. It must be stressed here, as well as in the discussion of other methods of production, that capacity figures are based on peak ability to produce for sodium sulfate alone—not taking into account demand for coproducts or byproducts.

Rayon and Cellophane—Capacity for recovery of sodium sulfates from production of rayon and cellophane is estimated to be 398,000 tons a year—second to the capability of natural producers.

But when, in the last few years, has rayon production been running at capacity? it is asked. Here, again, the figure represents the maximum of cake that could be produced should the rayon mills be running full tilt.

"In 1958," says one seller, "I wouldn't have given a plug nickel for the rayon industry, things were so bad." With the rebound of rayon in 1959, however, the situation is a bit better.

And if the rayon industry has just been through a shaky past, it's headed for an even more shuddery future. Mohawk Rubber Company announced recently that it would use nylon tire cord exclusively in its tires.

In 1953, nylon cord tires accounted for

Continued on page 39

SODIUM SULFATE: 1959 THEORETICAL POTENTIAL

	Location	Capacity
FROM NATURAL BRINES (454,000 tons/yr.)		
American Potash	Trona, Calif.	250,000 tons/yr.
Ozark-Mahoning	Brownsfield, Tex.	60,000 tons/yr.
Ozark-Mahoning	Monahans, Tex.	40,000 tons/yr.
William E. Pratt	Casper, Wyo.	2,000 tons/yr.
Stauffer	Westend, Calif.	100,000 tons/yr.
Sweetwater	Rawlins, Wyo.	2,000 tons/yr.
FROM RAYON AND CELLOPHANE (398,000 tons/yr.)		
American Enka	Enka, N.C.	20,000 tons/yr.
American Enka	Lowland, Tenn.	36,000 tons/yr.
American Viscose	Fredericksburg, Va.	42,000 tons/yr.
American Viscose	Front Royal, Va.	62,000 tons/yr.
American Viscose	Lewistown, Pa.	22,000 tons/yr.
American Viscose	Marcus Hook, Pa.	22,000 tons/yr.
American Viscose	Nitro, W. Va.	63,000 tons/yr.
American Viscose	Parkersburg, W. Va.	27,000 tons/yr.
Beaunit Mills	Childersburg, Ala.	8,000 tons/yr.
Courtaulds (Alabama)	Mobile, Ala.	30,000 tons/yr.
DuPont	Old Hickory, Tenn.	6,000 tons/yr.
Industrial Rayon	Cleveland, Ohio	12,000 tons/yr.
Industrial Rayon	Covington, Va.	6,000 tons/yr.
Industrial Rayon	Painesville, Ohio	24,000 tons/yr.
*North American Rayon	Elizabethton, Tenn.	12,000 tons/yr.
*Skenandoa Rayon	Utica, N.Y.	6,000 tons/yr.
FROM MANNHEIM AND HARGREAVES FURNACES (265,000 tons/yr.)		
DuPont	Cleveland, Ohio	18,000 tons/yr.
DuPont	East Chicago, Ind.	30,000 tons/yr.
DuPont	Grasselli, N.J.	30,000 tons/yr.
General Chemical	Hegewisch, Ill.	35,000 tons/yr.
General Chemical	Newell, Pa.	20,000 tons/yr.
General Chemical	North Claymont, Del.	50,000 tons/yr.
Hercules	Hopewell, Va.	14,000 tons/yr.
Monsanto	Everett, Mass.	8,000 tons/yr.
Morton Chemical	Weeks Island, La.	60,000 tons/yr.
FROM BICHROMATE OUTPUT (100,000 tons/yr.)		
Columbia-Southern	Jersey City, N.J.	15,000 tons/yr.
Diamond Alkali	Painesville, Ohio	24,000 tons/yr.
Diamond Alkali	Kearny, N.J.	9,000 tons/yr.
Imperial Paper	Glens Falls, N.Y.	7,000 tons/yr.
Solvay Process	Baltimore, Md.	45,000 tons/yr.
FROM MISCELLANEOUS PROCESS (174,700 tons/yr.)		
Atlas Powder	Tyner, Tenn. (Government)	2,500 tons/yr.
J. M. Huber	Havre de Grace, Md. ("Zeolex" Pigments)	5,000 tons/yr.
Jergens	Cincinnati, Ohio (Oil Foots)	200 tons/yr.
Koppers	Petrolia, Pa. (Resorcinol)	7,000 tons/yr.
Lithium Corporation	Bessmer City, N.C. (Lithium Carbonate)	12,000 tons/yr.
Monsanto	Monsanto, Ill. (Phenol)	30,000 tons/yr.
Reichhold	Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Phenol)	75,000 tons/yr.
Stauffer	San Francisco (Boric Acid)	6,000 tons/yr.
US Borax	Wilmington, Calif. (Boric Acid)	15,000 tons/yr.
Victor	Chicago Heights, Ill. (Formic Acid)	2,000 tons/yr.
Miscellaneous	Gulf Coast (Refineries)	20,000 tons/yr.
	Total	1,391,700 tons/yr.

*North American Rayon and Skenandoa Rayon are subsidiaries of Beaunit Mills.

Sodium Sulfate Special Report Being Reprinted

OPD's special "in-depth" report on sodium sulfate is being reprinted and will be available shortly. These twelve previous studies are also still in print:

"Optical Brighteners," "Acetone's Output Rise," "Maleic Anhydride Expansion," "Lysine Monohydrochloride," "DDT Market's Big Poser," "Ultraviolet Absorbers," "DOP, DIOP Volume Rises," "Butadiene Convalesces," "Styrene Monomer's Story," "Borax: A '59 Profile," "Chelating Agents" and "Titanium Pigment."

Reprints of the thirteen articles may be obtained at 35 cents a copy (discounts on quantities of a hundred) from OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Reprint Department, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Heavy Chemicals

Among the big users of heavy chemicals, the paper industry was about the only one working at a normal level last week. Copper and steel were still bogged down by strikes, and much of lead-producing capacity was still idled. While the glass industry found, perhaps to its surprise, that it could live for three weeks without its glass moulders, trade sources agreed that it cannot stay unhurt for much longer. If it goes under, soda ash will be affected.

Acids and metals have been particularly hard hit by strikes, sulfuric and hydrochloric most of all among the acids. Hydrofluoric has gotten off easy so far due to fairly well sustained demand in its aluminum outlet.

For the bases and salts, trade sources claim a fair to good level of business volume. Alum was said last week to be moving well to the paper industry and chlorine to a variety of active outlets. Soda ash demand was imperiled but not yet affected by the glass molders strike.

There was little price action during the week. Copper, lead and zinc all continued to look strong in the absence of strike-bound producers from the market, but no further advances were posted. Strong tone developed in Mercury due to the dock strike. Prices rose $6 per flask. Tin moved in a narrow range to close unchanged.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended September 26, at 95.9 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 98.2 percent for the previous week and 92.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Mercury, $6 per flk.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 3, 1958
106.98	106.98	107.10	103.53

For Current Prices see page 10

Acids

Hydrochloric—Perhaps ten percent of the market has been shut off by the steel strike. Other consumers will have to trim orders if the strike lasts much longer due to tightness of drums and other steel products.

Hydrofluoric—Aluminum demand has held up fairly well, though nothing like what it was two months back. Partly this is a normal seasonal retreat, but some of the lag is attributable to the steel strike.

Sulfuric—Steel output during the week now ending was estimated in advance by the American Iron and Steel Institute at a piddling 365,000 net tons, as against the previous week's 362,000 tons and 1,901,000 tons just a year ago. This is about 12.8 percent of the industry's capacity to produce, representing that part of the industry not covered by the United Steel Workers.

Bases and Salts

Chlorine—Demand has held up well, if compared to items that lie closer to steel, but it is not what it should be at this time of the year. Trade sources were saying at mid-week that unless the steel strike is settled promptly, there will be no fourth quarter come-back of business. For they figure on at least two or three weeks elapsing after the strike settlement before the steel pipelines will be filled back to capacity.

Soda Ash—Movement to the glass industry was sustained in normal volume last week, but prospects for the balance of the year have been dimmed by the three-week old strike of glass molders. Although the molders form only a tiny part of the industry's work force, their prolonged absence will sooner or later bring a halt to production, according to sources close to the trade. This will affect a good piece of soda ash business.

The paper and pulp industry continues to operate at a seasonal level, and chances are that its output will escape the side-effects of the various strikes that have put a crimp in the nation's economy.

Sodium Chloride—Salt output declined for the second consecutive year in 1958, but not by much, according to the Bureau of Mines. The Bureau noted decreases in brine and evaporated salt together with a slight increase in rock salt.

Output of all grades of salt totaled 21,911,000 short tons, valued at $141,486,000, the Bureau said. World production was tallied at 81,800,000 tons as against the previous year's 77,350,000 tons. Apparent consumption in this country was figured at 22,159,000 tons.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Sales of related metals have been strongly affected by the protracted labor impasse in steel. Dramatic evidence of this appears in the latest report of the Aluminum Association. August shipments of aluminum are tabbed by that report at 97,350,000 pounds, a spectacular drop from July's 173,129,000 pounds.

The association reported total shipments for the first eight months of the year at 1,055,725,000 pounds, including 889,792,000 pounds of non-heat-treatable aluminum and 165,933,000 pounds of heat-treatable.

Production, in any case, has not yet been touched by the labor problem. The problem won't crop up until the steel strike is settled, according to the agreement between the steel union, representing most of the aluminum industry's labor force, and the industry.

Users of aluminum-base scrap consumed 40,568 tons in May, 1,500 less than in April, according to a Bureau of Mines report. Output of finished ingot totaled 30,261 tons, a decline of approximately 1,000 tons. But shipments of ingot from secondary smelters scored a small increase to 31,073 tons.

Independent smelters accounted for 33,521 tons of consumption, primary producers for 4,115 tons, and foundries, fabricators, and others for 2,932 tons. Metallic recovery was calculated at 33,086 tons, 25,561 from new scrap and 7,525 from old.

It was estimated by the Bureau that full coverage of the industry would have turned up a total scrap consumption of 48,000 tons, secondary ingot output of

Inorganic Chemicals Output: July

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	July	June
Aluminum Chloride anhyd.	2,435	2,430
liq. cryst.	1,752	1,966
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	76,821	76,081
iron-free	3,844	4,029
Calcium carbide	78,492	87,855
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	47,775	43,214
solid	60,578	*54,242
Chlorine gas	359,175	349,546
Hydrochloric acid	86,574	87,560
Hydrofluoric acid	9,183	9,450
Hydrogen peroxide	2,021	2,434
Nitric acid	233,412	235,005
Phosphoric acid	140,312	147,918
Phosphorus, elemental	30,418	30,331
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,549	1,852
Phosphorus trichloride	1,396	1,458
Potash, caustic, liq.	6,407	7,098
Solid	1,604	1,642
Soda ash, syn., light	211,498	214,138
dense	183,456	173,834
Soda ash, natural	64,148	63,756
Soda, caustic, liquid	394,707	387,854
dry	40,782	38,671
Sodium bichromate and chromate	10,189	10,031
Sodium chlorate	7,602	7,344
Sodium hydrosulfite	1,580	2,655
Sodium metal	9,794	9,710
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	3,724	4,088
Meta	5,420	5,142
Tetra	8,630	8,542
Acid pyro	1,355	1,344
Tripoly	46,005	56,353
Sodium silicate	30,354	39,087
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	22,902	21,556
Glaubers salt	8,217	9,162
Salt cake, crude	58,117	59,894
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,365,098	1,469,489

* Revised.

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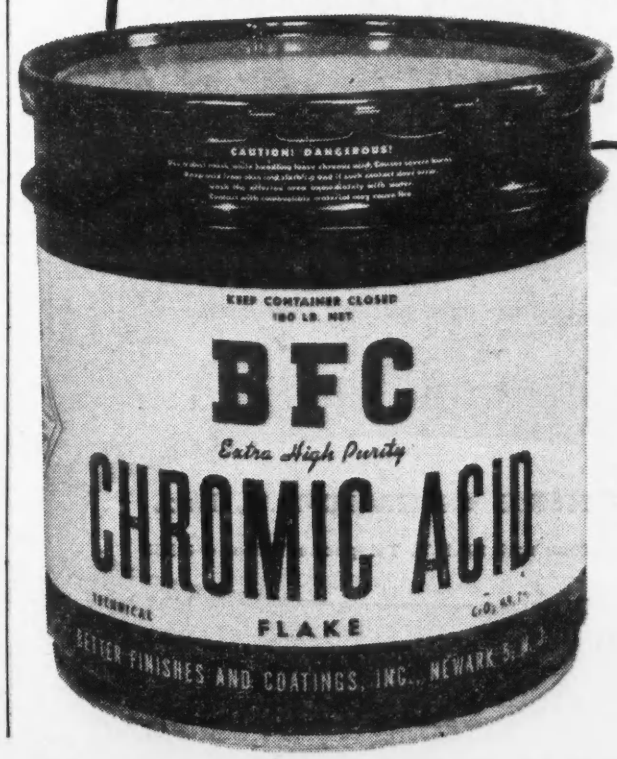

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Heavy Chemicals

35,000 tons, and metallic recovery of 40,000 tons.

Copper—Secondary smelters and brass mills trimmed intake of copper materials substantially in July. According to the mines bureau, movement of copper and copper-base scrap to those consumers declined 22 and 23 percent, respectively.

Lead—Metal was traded in fair volume, with price steady and unchanged.

Mercury — Prices sky-rocketed $6 per flask following the walkout of dock workers on Friday. Large lots sold at $229 to $231 per flask.

Silver—Price held at its long-standing level of 91⅜c. per pound, spot.

Tin—Straits metal moved in a narrow range, closing at $1.03 per pound, spot, on Friday.

Quaker Oats Now Has Dihydropyran in Drums

Dihydropyran (2,3-dihydro-4-H-pyran) is now available in drum quantities from the chemicals division of Quaker Oats Company, Chicago. The material is being produced at the company's pilot plant in Memphis, Tenn., and is being made by a new catalytic process.

Dihydropyran, a colorless liquid, is a very reactive chemical, the activity being centered around the double bond. The reaction products are numerous and many are useful as chemical intermediates, Quaker Oats points out.

Dihydropyran exhibits properties of vinyl ether. It adds hydrochloric and hydrobromic acids to form the corresponding 2-halotetrahydropyran. The product, as a pure compound, has a boiling point of 84.3 degrees centegrade at 760 millimeters; a freezing point of minus 70 degrees centigrade and a flash point (Tag. closed cup) of zero degrees Fahrenheit. It forms a water azeotrope of 9.8 percent water boiling at 71-2 degrees centigrade.

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Sodium Sulfate Could Jump

OPD Special Report

—Continued from page 36

an estimated 5 percent of the market. Now, nylon is up to more than 30 percent of the total. Feeling is that nylon will break into the original equipment tire market shortly, despite rayon tires' dominance in the new car field now.

Such drastic inroads on the one part of the rayon industry that has shown good money-making capabilities over the last several years—tire yarns—are bound to have their effect in the near term.

Bureau of Census reports that there were nineteen sodium sulfate recovery plants in 1953 in the rayon industry. The number dropped to eighteen in 1955; in 1956, it was down to seventeen. Now, sixteen plants produce sodium sulfate in various forms.

What's going to happen in the future? Nobody knows for sure. Other synthetic fibers are bound to make inroads into rayon markets—and the feeling is that unless some drastic technology is pulled out of the hat, rayon's share of fiber markets will shrink, or at best remain static.

Further, it's doubtful whether more recovery equipment will be installed in more plants—unless pollution control boards get tougher.

There have been two motivating forces in recovery of saltcake from rayon operations in the last few years: pollution crackdowns and the sodium sulfate shortage in 1954, during which some producers installed additional drying equipment.

Na_2SO_4 IMPORTS

1965	*117,000 tons
1960	*101,000 tons
1959	*98,000 tons
1958	97,000 tons
1957	74,000 tons
1956	103,000 tons
1955	124,000 tons
1954	119,000 tons

*Industry Estimate
Source: Tariff Commission

Rayon Dim, Cellophane Brighter

Where rayon's future, in terms of saltcake production, looks static, even regressive, the cellophane picture is somewhat brighter. American Viscose Corporation operates two big cellophane plants, one at Marcus Hook, Pa., and the other at Fredericksburg, Va.

Combined capacity of the two right now is estimated at 60,000 to 65,000 tons a year of sodium sulfate. Marcus Hook is undergoing an expansion which will tack on another 22,000 tons a year at sulfate to rayon-cellophane capacity.

Thus, in the near future, total potential from rayon and cellophane can rise to 420,000 tons a year. But with the way things are going in rayon, there's a possibility someone else might drop out and cut the figure back again.

Mannheim and Hargreaves—Capacity for sodium sulfate from these two closely-related processes for making hydrochloric acid is estimated at 265,000 tons a year.

Mannheim furnaces are run chiefly for production of hydrochloric acid, although there are reported instances where they have been operated for coproduct saltcake.

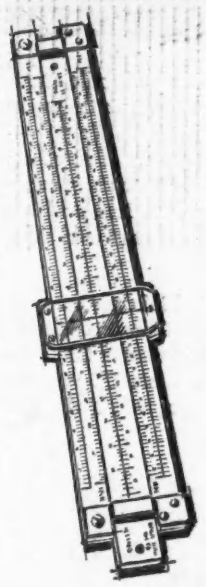
Five producers share nine locations today. General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, leads the pack with 105,000 tons of annual capacity.

Mannheim Furnace Problems

The problem with Mannheim furnaces as a source of sodium sulfate is this: Since the Mannheims are run chiefly for hydrochloric acid, and since HCl is becoming more and more readily available via the byproduct route in organic chlorinations, it's unlikely that the Mannheim industry will expand. Further, the furnaces are relatively costly to maintain.

One exception is Morton Chemical Company. Morton operates the nation's only Hargreaves furnace at Weeks Island, La.

—Continued on next page



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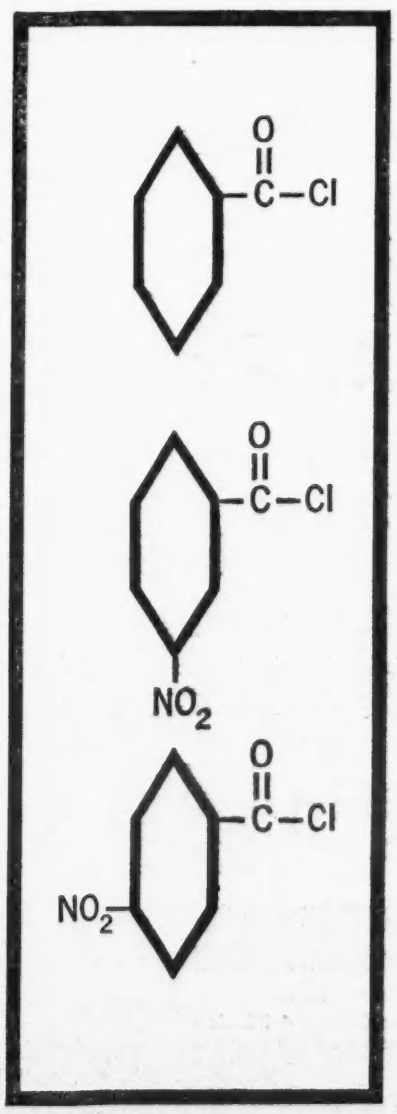

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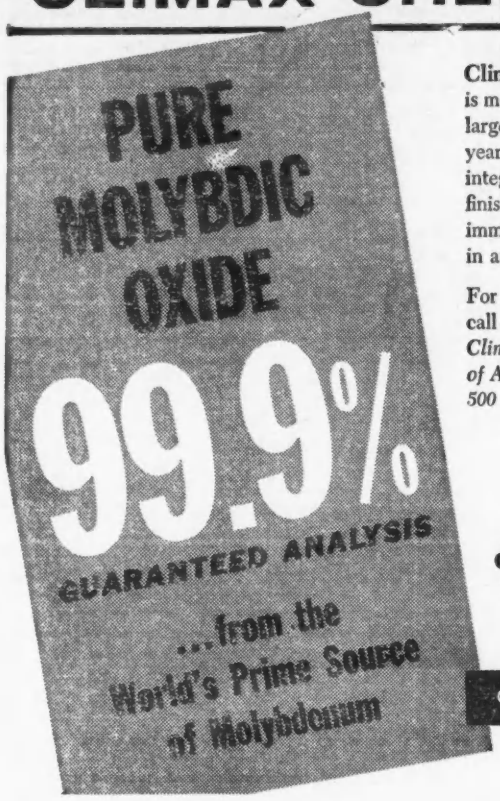

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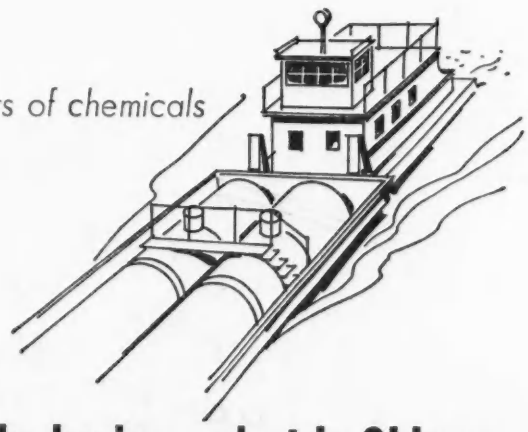

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Sodium Sulfate Could Jump 200,000 Tons

OPD Special Report on Sodium Sulfate

—*Continued from page 39*

It is reported to be considering a 30,000-ton expansion.

But this won't overcome the capacity that has been lost owing to obsolescence during the past few years. Morton's expansion has been under consideration largely because Ethyl Corporation shut down its Mannheim furnaces at Baton Rouge, La., removing 60,000 tons of annual capacity from the market at the beginning of last year.

Rack up another 75,000-ton loss when E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. ran its Mannheims until they literally disintegrated at Louisville, Ky., for hydrochloric acid for its neoprene operation.

To show how duPont pushed its Mannheims when it decided to quit making its own acid and buy from outside sources: Some 92,000 tons of sulfate were turned out of a 75,000-ton facility in one year.

Other Mannheim operators have ceased to run furnaces in the recent past. They include American Agricultural Chemical Company at Detroit, Mich., and Central Chemical Company at Calumet, Ill. General Chemical has closed down a Mannheim operation at Bay Point, Calif.

Some Plants Are Creaky

Despite the fact that Morton might tack on 30,000 tons to present Mannheim saltcake capacity, it must be noted that some of the existing facilities are pretty creaky, and could fall by the wayside in the near future, more than offsetting the expansion.

The decline of the Mannheim furnace can best be illustrated by these figures from the Bureau of Census: There were thirteen Mannheim locations in 1953; twelve in 1955; eleven in 1956; nine now.

Bichromates—Combined chrome cake capacity from bichromate production is reckoned at 100,000 tons a year. It's not likely this capacity will expand.

In the first place, the chrome chemical industry has done little, if any, expanding since the early fifties. In fact, at one point in 1953, it actually lost some ground.

Second, changes are being made in the technology of chrome chemical manufacture. Strong efforts are being made to cut back the amount of soda ash used in the original charge to calcining kilns.

Hence, while capacity is 100,000 tons per year now, further improvements in technology could reduce byproduct saltcake output.

Miscellaneous—Byproduct capacity from phenol manufacture is in excess of 100,000 tons per year. However, it's not likely that new phenol plants will be built using the benzenesulfonate process, in which saltcake is derived.

Allied's Change at Frankford

Plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, for instance, used to make phenol via this process at Frankford, Pa. No more. The operation is based on cumene now.

Other processes from which sulfate is derived are myriad: resorcinol, boric acid, formic acid, silico-aluminate pigments, lithium carbonate, oil foots acidulation.

—*Continued on page 44*

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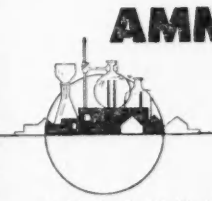

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Also discussed on this page are a series of fatty acid derivatives. Fatty acids are a group of related organic acids occurring in nature usually in conjunction with glycerol, in the form of the glycerol ester or tri-glyceride. These naturally occurring fats and oils have become a large source of raw materials for the manufacture of chemical synthetics.

Among these animal and vegetable oil derivatives are the fatty nitrogens. This new area of fatty chemistry is making a dent in the commercial market. Usual applications of fatty acids are in ore flotation work, petroleum oil additives, and in the prevention of sedimentation of sludge in oil storage. Newer applications include the use of polyurethanes in organic protective coatings.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Emulsions & Latexes

One of a long list of Dewey & Almy emulsion products is **"Darex Polymer Y."** A division of W. R. Grace & Co., Dewey & Almy describes their product as being the colloidal, aqueous solution of a special copolymer of vinyl acetate. It is supplied in neutral solution as a translucent, semi-viscous fluid, miscible with water in all proportions.

According to Dewey & Almy, data on their product's film properties include high gloss, excellent ultraviolet light stability, no odor, molecular weight of approximately 14.000 and a density of 1.19. Perhaps the most important property of **"Darex Polymer Y,"** states the company, is its high degree of water resistance. Another important property of this film is its glass-like clarity. Furthermore, continues the company, since **"Darex Polymer Y,"** is a colloidal solution, no settling occurs even upon excess dilution.

With regard to applications, Dewey & Almy says that **"Darex Polymer Y"** finds use where many conventional polyvinyl acetate emulsions have not been successful. Being in colloidal solution, it is said to be perfect for impregnation operation; in self-polishing waxes, specialty primer sealers, and it is recommended by the company for use as a substitute in certain solvent solutions of polyvinyl acetate.

"Carbopol" is an emulsion product of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company. It is described as being a fluffy, white acid powder, versatile as a thickening, dispersing, suspending or emulsifying agent. Chemically, **"Carbopol"** is a carboxy vinyl polymer of very high molecular weight. Goodrich supplies it in free acid form, ready for dispersing in water or other solvent and for neutralization.

According to Goodrich, **"Carbopol"** polymers have been emulsified and stabilized successfully a wide range of materials. including hydraulic oil, mineral oil, isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl myristate, heptane, kerosene, asphalt, methylene chloride, and monochlorobenzene.

A further property of **"Carbopol,"** states Goodrich, is the fact that when dissolved in water and neutralized with a suitable base, these polymers produce uniform, stable emulsions. Also, **"Carbopol"** can be used to stabilize emulsions already formed, or to both emulsify and stabilize. Viscosity is said to be controllable to any degree.

Fatty Acid Derivatives

Armour Chemical Division of Armour & Company has on the market the **"Arquads,"** quaternary ammonium salts. This group corresponds to one of these two general formulas: alkyl trimethylammonium chloride or dialkyl dimethylammonium chloride.

Concerning compatibility and stability characteristics of the **"Arquads,"** Armour claims that they are compatible with cationic and nonionic materials, but not so with anionics, such as soaps or other anionic synthetic detergents. Stability of the **"Arquads,"** states Armour, ranges over a wide pH.

With regard to solubility of the **"Arquads,"** Armour says that the alkyl trimethylammonium chlorides, excepting **"Arquad 18,"** are soluble in water at room temperature over a wide concentration range. The dialkyl dimethylammonium chlorides are said to be insoluble in water for the most part, although they may be present as a dispersion.

According to Armour, as for solubility in organic solvents, the mono and dialkyl trimethylammonium chlorides being true salts tend to be insoluble in non-polar or slightly polar solvents. Exception to this is the solubility of the **"Arquads"** in chloroform and carbon tetrachloride. The dialkyl dimethylammonium chlorides are more soluble in non-polar and slightly polar solvents than their alkyl trimethylammonium chlorides counterparts.

The Chemical Division of General Mills produces a line of fatty quaternary ammonium chlorides as well, trade named **"Aliquats."** Three of these are **"Aliquat 336, 721** and **726."** The chemical composition of **"Aliquat 336"** is tricapryl monmethyl ammonium chloride. It is a light yellow, clear low viscosity liquid at room temperature, and is said to be a 75 percent active solution of the trialkyl monomethyl ammonium chloride in isopropanol.

Specifications listed by General Mills for **"Aliquat 336"** are a solids content of 73 to 77, a pH of 5 to 7, and 0.5 percent maximum sodium chloride content. Concerning solubility, General Mills says that their product is completely miscible in such solvents as benzene, chyclohexane, hexane, isopropanol, acetone, ethyl acetate, chloroform, and ethyl ether at 30°C. and 60°C.

General Mills **"Aliquat 721** and **726"** are prepared by the reaction of methyl chloride with N-alkyl 1.3-propylene diamines. **"Aliquat 721"** is the diquaternary ammonium chloride of coco diamine, and **"Aliquat 726"** is the diquaternary ammonium chloride of tallow diamine.

Tentative specifications listed by General Mills for both products is a solids content of 48 to 52 percent, a maximum sodium chloride content of 1.0 percent and a maximum pH of 9. As for physical and chemical properties both **"Aliquat 721** and **726,"** they are liquid in form and their non-active portion is aqueous isopropanol. The alkyl substitute of **"Aliquat 721"** is coco, and of **"Aliquat 726,"** tallow.

The price of "Aliquat 336" is $1.15 per pound, carlots, truck loads, f.o.b. Kankakee, Ill. "Aliquat 721" is listed by General Mills at 75c. per pound, and "Aliquat 726" at 70c. per pound, same basis.

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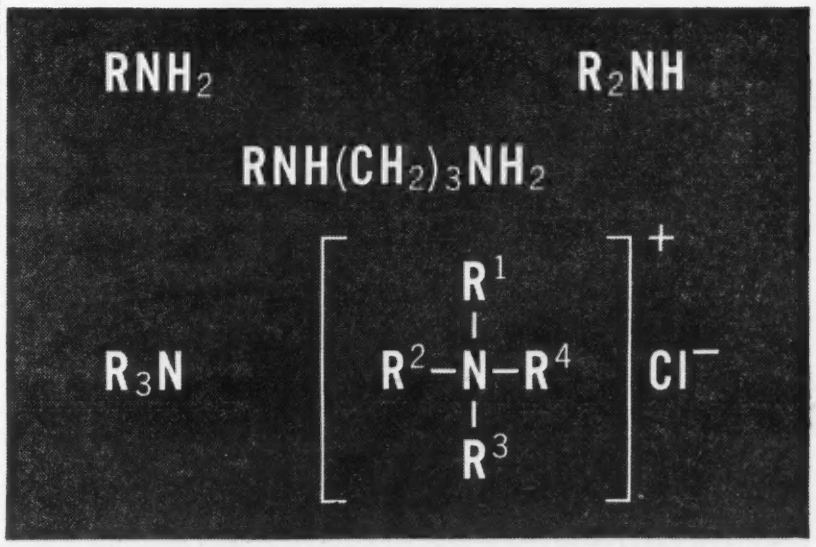

Above left, fatty primary amine; *above right,* fatty secondary amine; *center,* fatty diamine; *lower left,* fatty tertiary amine; *lower right,* fatty quaternary ammonium chloride.

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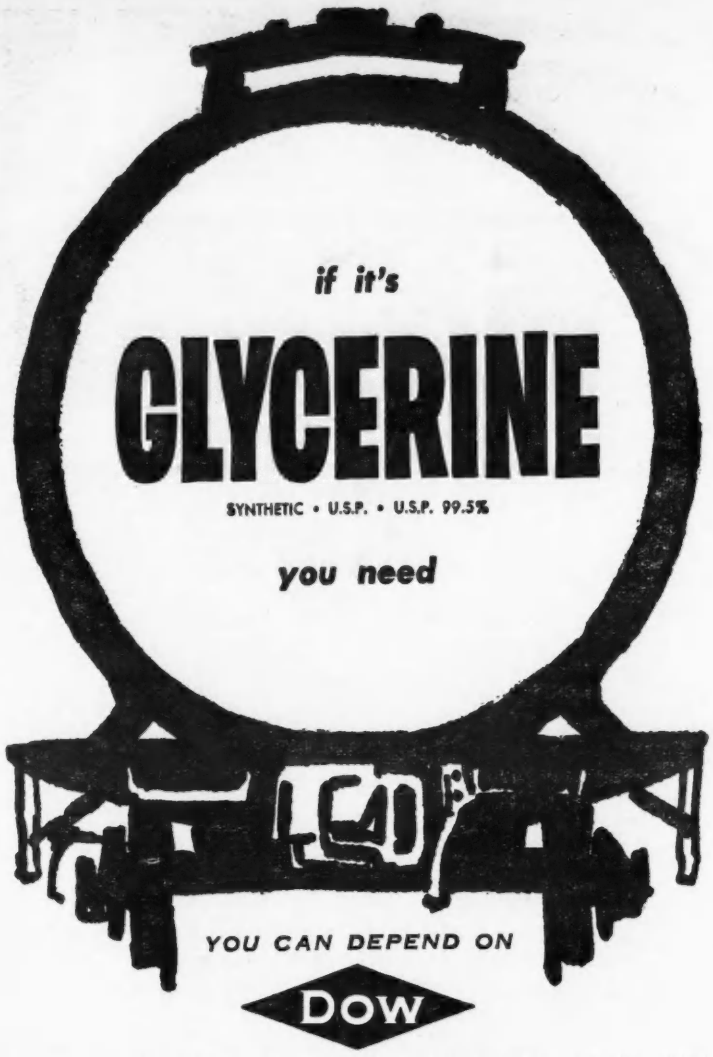

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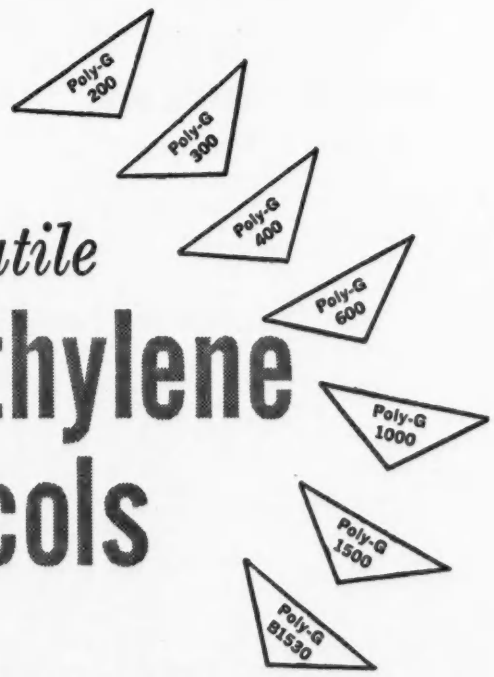

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Aliphatic Organics

An October 1 advance of 20 cents per hundred pounds on refined white sucrose was put through at most points. Sucrose was newly quoted at $9.55 per hundred pounds in bags, Eastern refinery. Higher prices on raw sugar made the advance necessary, sources say. The market for dextrose was strong, although no price action was taken. An advance in the bag price of cane sugar was under study. It was pointed out that no increase had been posted on bulk cane sugar and there was some doubt as to whether the advance in the bagged price would hold.

The fourth quarter advances, previously reported, went into effect last week. Materials advanced included glycerine, synthetic and refined natural, and edible and technical lactic acid. Plastic grade lactic acid was unchanged from levels of long standing. The advance in the glycerine price brought a ½ cent advance in glyceryl triacetate. Tankcar and tanktruck price on the triacetate was newly quoted at 37 cents per pound, delivered.

For the most part, aliphatic chemicals markets have been free of supply problems brought on as by-products of the steel strike. However, in recent weeks, an ever increasing number of chemical men have pointed out that the strike has gone on for almost three months and that the whole economy can not help but eventually be hurt by the shutdown.

With an ILA strike a possibility, some chemical sources in the east have reported they were moving stocks to outside, non-struck warehouses in an effort to avert a complete tieup. However, at the close of the week, strike action had closed Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

The Bureau of Census reported imports of sulfated fatty acids, alcohols and salts during the first four months of 1959 totaled 784,501 pounds valued at $155,202. Total imports under this classification last year amounted to 2,028,418 pounds at a value of $386,773, and 1957 tonnage was 3,384,237 pounds with a value of $639,056.

Acetone—Report of the Tariff Commission shows production of acetone in July was up 3.3 million pounds over the production figure of the previous month. Although requirements were seasonally off over the third quarter, especially in view of the heavy requirements made in the second quarter, trade sources indicate that sales for the year as a whole have been quite brisk. The establishment of a widely diversified end-use pattern assures producers of a fairly steady demand.

Formaledhyde—Shipments of formaldehyde have slowed in recent weeks, according to trade reports. Whether the steel shutdown has anything to do with it is questionable. Most sources feel that a general slowdown in chemical markets as well as in the overall economy can be expected unless the strike is settled soon.

Last price change in this market was a ¼c. per pound advance on July 1. Price on formaldehyde uninhibited, is 3.75c. per pound, dlvd., in tanks. Inhibited, 12-15 percent methanol, is 4.30c. per pound, tanks, same basis, and 6.95c. per pound in carload lots.

Glycerine—New prices on synthetic and natural glycerine were established October 1 as previously reported.

Under new schedules for synthetic glycerine, the tankcar price is 29¼c. per pound; carload of drums, 30½c.; less carload drum lots, 31½c. per pound, dlvd.

Natural refined, USP 99 percent grade was set at 29⅛c. per pound, tanks; carload of drums, 30⅞c. per pound; less carload drum lots, 31⅝c. per pound, dlvd. Natural refined material, 96 percent, is 28¼c. per pound in tanks; 30c. per pound, carload of drums; 30¾c. per pound, less carload drum lots, dlvd.

Natural, high gravity is 29c. per pound in tanks; carload of drums, 30¾c. per pound; less carload drums, 31½c. per pound, dlvd.

The advance in synthetic amounts to 1½c. per pound, while refined is advanced 1½c. to 1¾c. per pound as to quantity.

Glycerine Triacetate—A producer reported an advance of ½c. per pound for this material, effective October 1. Under new schedules, tankcar and tanktruck price is set at 37c. per pound; carload drums, 39½c., and less carload drums 41c. per pound, dlvd. An advance in glycerine prices made the increase necessary, sources reported.

Lactic Acid—Advances in lactic acid, the first in several years, were put into effect on October 1.

Under new schedules, lactic acid, 44%, lists at $12.45 per cwt., carload lots, works. Less carlots, same basis, $12.85 per cwt.

Fifty percent edible is 19.85c. per pound, carload, freight equald., and 80% edible is 33.85c. per pound, carload, same basis.

Price for 50 percent material in one to twenty drum lots ranges from 20.35c. to 21.35c. per pound as to quantity.

On 80 percent edible, one to twenty drums, the range is 33.85c. to 34.85c. per pound as to quantity.

Prices for plastic grade material were unchanged from previous levels; 50 percent, carload, dms., works, 27.40c. per pound; one to twenty drum lots, same basis, range from 27.90c. to 28.90c. per pound as to quantity. On 80 percent plastic grade, the carload price is 46.25c. per pound on a works basis. Prices on one to

Price Trends

Advanced

Glycerine, synthetic, 1½c. per lb.
Glycerine, refd., tanks, t.l., 1½c. per lb.
L.t.l., 1¾c. per lb.
Lactic acid, tech., 44%, $1 per cwt.
Edible, 50%, $2 per cwt.
Edible, 80%, $3 per cwt.
Sucrose, refd., white, 20c. per cwt.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 3, 1958
132.63	130.42	130.47	130.74

For Current Prices see page 10

Organic Chemicals Output: July

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in June and July, 1959, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	July	*June*
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	56,346,438	55,416,743
Natural (wood distillation)	**	**
Acetic anhydride	92,679,201	88,732,543
Acetone	63,756,815	60,422,339
Acrylonitrile	20,318,845	20,527,248
1,3-Butadiene (rubber grade)	157,592,345	143,149,256
Carbon disulfide	42,398,033	38,143,852
Carbon tetrachloride	25,736,426	28,453,251
Etharplamines (mono-, di-, and tri)	11,019,290	10,935,884
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	7,247,664	9,359,380
Ethylene glycol	91,955,879	94,807,795
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	126,514,867	149,652,349
Methanol:		
Synthetic	147,841,723	144,794,017
Natural (wood distillation)	**	*
Pentaerythritol	5,448,662	5,789,426
Perchloroethylene	16,508,440	15,827,679
Propylene glycol	15,722,262	**
Trichloroethylene	29,459,418	30,373,473

** Data not reported.

Aliphatic Organics

twenty drum lots, works, range from 47.25c. to 47.75c. per pound as to quantity.

Molasses—Use of blackstrap molasses in feeds and direct feeding and silage was estimated at 429 million gallons during 1958. Total utilization was placed at about 575 million gallons.

Last month's estimate of the Crop Reporting Board indicated that this year's sugar beet crop would be the largest ever. The Board reported that a crop of approximately 16.3 million tons could be expected. This would be ten percent over last year's output and five percent above the production figure of the previous year.

Feed cane molasses markets weakened in the South and Midwest states. Continued slow demand from the feed trade and upcoming new crop supplies from sugar cane, sugar beets, and citrus were among factors responsible for the weaker tone.

New Orleans prices were unchanged to ¼c. lower at 9¾c. to 10c. per gallon.

Sucrose—On October 1, a general increase of 20c. per cwt. was put into effect at most points across the country. Refined, white sucrose was newly quoted at 9.55c. per pound, Eastern refinery, as against the previous price of 9.35c. per pound.

Trade sources say the advance is a result of increased costs of raw sugar. Demand has been brisk and sellers noted an added urgency as a result of the threatened dock strike. At the close of the week, Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports were shut down as a result of strike action.

Fluorspar Finds Big Brother

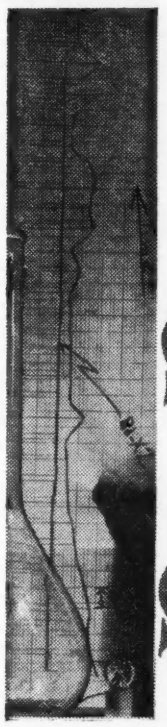
—*Continued from page 4*

trade agreements act to limit imports of the mineral.

The American Fluorspar Producers Association, sponsors of the petition, alleged that imported fluorspar has captured a major portion of the domestic market and that unless limitations were placed on these imports they would seriously affect the domestic industry and impair the national security.

In deciding to reject the arguments of the domestic producers, Director Hoegh reviewed the data on the domestic industry as regards production, reserves, employment, imports and reserves available in Mexico and Canada, and reached these conclusions:

1. Increased domestic production of fluorspar is not necessary for defense.
2. There is no defense need for further stockpile acquisition.
3. The proposal of the producers is contrary to the foreign economic policy of multi-lateral trade advocated by the United States.
4. A mobilization base exists for any strategic and critical material, of which fluorspar is one. For fluorspar, the area of primary significance for the mobilization base includes Mexico, the United States, and Canada. This base is already adequate.



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amide of *B*-alanine

DEHYDRATION

$CNCH_2CONH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} CNCH_2CN + H_2O$
malononitrile

CONDENSATIONS

$2CHCH_2CONH_2 + RR'C{=}O \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RR'CCH(CN)CONHC(=NH)CHCONH_2 + H_2O$
ketone or aldehyde → substituted pyridone

$CNCH_2CONH_2 + RCOCR'HCOR'' \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RC=C(CN)CONHCR''=CR' + 2H_2O$
diketone → piperidine substituted

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Sodium Sulfate Could Jump 200,000 Tons

OPD Special Report on Sodium Sulfate

—*Continued from page 40*

Gulf Coast refineries can furnish up to 20,000 tons a year of spent caustic liquor (sodium sulfate equivalent) to the paper industry.

At least two other sources are likely in the miscellaneous category during the next couple of years: National Distillers & Chemical Corporation's dibasic acid plant is expected to reopen in Tuscola, Ill., and another company which prefers to remain nameless will put out some byproduct sulfate in the southwest.

Imported material is expected to maintain the position it gained in 1954, when inroads were made on the market owing to spot shortages of domestic cake.

Today, Belgium stands at the top of the list in terms of tonnage exported to this country. Its sulfate is rayon-derived. Canada is second, with natural material from Saskatchewan. West Germany promises to become a more significant third in the near future.

Producers Vs. Importers

While some domestic producers rule out imports as a significant factor in the future, the importers believe they can maintain their position among paper mills along the eastern seaboard, and perhaps in the St. Lawrence Seaway area.

Exports aren't expected to account for anything in excess of 2 percent of total tonnage produced in this country. What material goes out is usually sold at high prices, indicating high quality sulfates for use in industrial processes where purity is essential.

Whether or not total sodium sulfate tonnage reaches 1.2 million tons in 1965 remains to be seen—depending on paper. But it looks now as though there'll be enough capacity to handle any demand that might come up.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Several price changes were put through, as scheduled, October 1. Notable among them was the substantial increase ($2.75 to $3.15 per ton depending on phosphorus content) for dicalcium phosphate. This was not, however, an industry-wide move; at least two producers of 18½ percent material will hold off price revisions until next month. Reasons for this delaying action were not readily apparent, but observers figured the lower prices might prove to be an added inducement to feed manufacturers to buy NOW. Thus far, it was said, the feed trade has been reluctant to put much material into inventory, believing that good pasture conditions this summer and a bountiful hay crop may likely reduce prepared feed requirements this winter.

Other October 1 price activity took in ammonia, advanced $2 per ton across the board; ammonium nitrate, advanced $1 per ton; and nitrogen solutions and potassium sulfate, advanced 4 cents and 5 cents per unit-ton, respectively. These changes, of course, were merely seasonal adjustments, and reflected nothing in particular as far as market conditions were concerned. They were, nonetheless, instrumental in spurring buying during September — particularly so toward the end of the month when consumers hurried to get under the price wire.

Among pesticide chemicals, only one price change was recorded. That, a 1 cent per pound increase for DDT, which appeared to be a deliberate effort to reestablish the schedule on a firm basis. Demand for the widely-used pesticide has been excellent throughout the past several months, reportedly due to heavy domestic buying as well as steady shipments to government and UN health agencies.

Animal Proteins—For dried blood and tankage, price stability was once again evident last week. This firm tone, sources said, reflected a well-balanced supply and demand picture.

Hoofmeal reportedly is a bit short and no easing is expected until a strike at a major meatpacking house is settled.

Bonemeal, currently selling at $75 per ton, is subject to especially good interest. Used mainly by home gardeners, the organic fertilizer usually comes in for increased inquiry in the fall when many people reseed lawns ravaged by the summer sun.

Castor Pomace—Supplies of castor pomace are exceptionally tight; in fact, dealers report they're sold ahead. Long quoted at $35 a ton, the material is unlikely to come in for price action in the weeks immediately ahead.

Phosphate Rock—In 1958, marketable production of phosphate rock in the US and in the world increased 6 percent and 7 percent, respectively. At the same time, the Bureau of Mines report states, US exports were 10 percent lower, due largely to increased world competition.

Other salient facts and figures taken from the bureau's Minerals Yearbook for '58 follow.

Domestic production: Production of phosphate-rock ore, amounting to 46,459,000 long tons, and of marketable phosphate, at 14,879,000 long tons, rose 2 percent and 6 percent, respectively. Florida remained the leading producer of marketable rock.

Consumption: Apparent consumption of phosphate rock again set a new record. Totaling 12,128,000 long tons, this was 4 percent above 1957.

Phosphate rock was sold or used principally for ordinary superphosphate (31 percent in '58 and 23 percent in '57), exports (18 percent in '58 versus 21 percent in '57), triple superphosphates including wet-process phosphoric acid (18 percent in '58 and 16 percent in '57), and direct application to the soil (6 percent in '58 and 5 percent in '57).

(USDA reported that 2,036,000 long tons of available P_2O_5 was consumed in fertilizer during the year ended June 30, 1958, compared with 2,057,000 tons in the preceding year. These figures include 2 percent of the P_2O_5 in Florida soft rock used for direct application and 3 percent of the P_2O_5 in all other phosphate rock used for direct application.)

Stocks: Producers' stocks on hand at the end of '58 amounted to 3,926,000 long tons. This figure was 4 percent greater than in '57.

Prices: The closing prices of Florida land pebble phosphate rock decreased slightly from those at the beginning of the year, reflecting a cut in fuel oil prices which apparently more than compensated for the rise in labor costs.

Prices were changed at various times of the year and were 5 cents a ton below the closing prices from March 10 to October 13.

Foreign Trade: Crude phosphate rock imports into the US during 1958, at 108,182 long tons, were 1 percent less than in 1957. Sources of supply: Curacao (82 percent), Makatea Islands (12 percent), and Mexico (6 percent).

Imports of normal (83,000 long tons), concentrated (495 long tons), and ammoniated (1,329 long tons) superphosphates, all from Canada, increased 73 percent over '57.

Imports of fertilizer-grade ammonium phosphate also originated mostly in Canada, although small quantities came from Mexico and West Germany. Other phosphatic fertilizer materials were imported mainly from Peru, Belgium-Luxembourg, Egypt, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom, and Argentina.

Exports: Total exports of phosphate rock in 1958, as reported by the Census bureau, amounted to 2,318,073 long tons. This was 10 percent less than in 1957.

Japan was the major recipient of the 2,405,396 long tons of Florida phosphate rock exported, taking 42 percent. Other buyers were the Netherlands (11 percent), Canada (9 percent), the United Kingdom (9 percent), Italy (8 percent), and West Germany (8 percent).

Exports of other than Florida phosphate rock, mainly to Canada, decreased 5 percent in 1958 compared with 1957. The figures: 412,677 versus 432,816 long tons. A major part of phosphate rock exported to Canada was reimported into the US in the form of manufactured fertilizers.

Exports of superphosphates in '58, totaling 510,390 long tons, were off 9 percent from the previous year and went mainly to Canada, Brazil, and the Republic of Korea.

Superphosphate — July production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers amounted to 168,719 short tons (100 percent A.P.A.) compared with July 1958 output of 158,615 short tons.

Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 100,572 short tons, an increase of 17 percent from the volume shipped during the corresponding month the year previous.

Stocks held by producing plants as of July 31 totaled 284,444 short tons, or 18 percent more than those held a month earlier, the Census bureau reported.

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton.
Ammonia, $2 per ton.
Calcium phosphate dibasic, feed grade, 18½ percent, c.l., bgs., $2.75 per ton.
21 percent, c.l., bgs., $3.15 per ton.
DDT, on contract, 1c. per lb.
Nitrogen solutions, 4c. per unit-ton.
Potassium sulfate, 5c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 3, 1958
110.66	110.14	110.34	109.46

For Current Prices see page 10

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during June and July, 1959:

	July, 1959	June, 1959
DDT	12,803,729	14,604,103
2,4-D*	—	—
Ester & Salts	1,381,182	2,738,073
Acid equivalent	939,670	1,838,713
BHC	1,730,210	†1,738,405
Gamma isomer	444,281	†385,038
Tetraethylthiuram Sulfides	235,152	703,631
2,4,5-T	549,665	582,279

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
A dash (—) indicates information was not available for publication.
† Revised.

Petroleum Derivatives

A spreading shortage of benzene was the outstanding market manifestation in petroleum derivatives last week. Scarcity made its appearance in more and more places last week as consumers benzene inventories dwindled to the vanishing point, and shipments could not be made fast enough to keep everyone satisfied. This situation is expected to get worse before it gets better, despite the fact that petroleum producers are turning out benzene in quantities no one had imagined was possible.

Demand for both pure and partial aromatic solvents, particularly of the fast evaporating types was quite good last week, due in part to the rush of the automobile industry to get the new 1960 models out in good quantity for the new display season. It is a case of rushing headlong into oblivion, even though only a temporary one. Auto makers are likely to be out of steel in a matter of weeks, and have to close down operations unless there is a quick settlement of the steel strike.

There is plenty of toluene, xylene, and other pure aromatics to take care of all calls. Aliphatic solvents are, of course, abundant and plentiful.

Wax demand is sustained at a high level, and there is nothing on the horizon to indicate that things will be any different for the balance of the year, especially in the light-colored microcrystallines.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — The benzene scarcity is spreading. Almost everyday more geographical areas report shortages, and more consumer inventories are being exhausted. Shipments from petroleum sources are going almost directly into consuming channels.

Settlement of the steel strike, even if it comes about in a few days via negotiation, or if steel operations are resumed via Taft-Hartley injunction, will not avert further distress. There will be a period during which the steel industry is starting up, that will temporarily allow the distribution lines to get still more depleted.

According to the Tariff Commission, total July output of benzene amounted to 20,691,726 gallons, as compared to the June output of 31,512,411 gallons. Of the July output, 1,648,173 gallons was from tar distillers, 14,598,868 gallons was from petroleum processors, and 4,444,685 was from cokeoven operators.

Toluene—Solvent demand is currently good, as the auto industry rushes to market with its 1960 models. This boom is destined to be short lived, however, because auto makers will soon be running out of steel and will have to curtail production. There is no shortage of toluene in any sector, and none is expected. What is expected is that unless the steel strike is settled soon, all aromatic solvent demand will take a sharp dip in the next couple weeks.

July production of toluene totalled 18,023,512 gallons, according to the Tariff Commission, as against a June output of 21,647,443 gallons. Of the July output, 312,939 gallons was from tar distillers, 16,699,590 gallons was from petroleum processors, and 1,010,983 gallons was from cokeoven operators.

Xylene—Solvent demand sustained a good level last week, due in part to the effort of automobile firms to get cars for 1960 on the market before they run out of steel entirely. Unless the steel strike is settled promptly, there will be a sharp drop in aromatic solvent demand and even if it were settled immediately, there is bound to be a temporary lull until steel shipments can resume normal levels.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Sept. 19 totaled 250,188,000 barrels according to data repored by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 249,155,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,033,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,447,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 414,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 3, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	104.54

For Current Prices see page 10

Xylene production in July was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to a combined total of 16,732,333 gallons from tar distillers and petroleum processors, and 295,410 gallons from cokeoven operators. June output stood at 18,935,193 gallons from tar distillers and petroleum processors, and 795,317 gallons from cokeoven operators.

LPG's

According to the American Petroleum Institute, September 15 inventories underground of LP gasses stood at 668,855,000 gallons of propane, 221,538,000 gallons of butane, 27,887,000 gallons of butane/propane mix, 38,838,000 gallons of isobutane, and 15,189,000 gallons of other mixed LP gases—totalling some 972,306,000 gallons. As of September 15 last year total LP gas inventories underground stood at 105,459,000 gallons. Total inventories of refinery produced gases on September 15, 1959, were 74,225,000 gallons.

Butane—The September 1-15 period of this year saw an LP output of 78,303 gallons plus a refinery output of 19,348,000 gallons, according to API. One year ago production stood at 64,563,000 and 25,102,000 gallons respectively for the first half of September.

Isobutane—LP production of this gas between September 1 and 15 this year was reported by API as totalling 23,031,000 gallons, as against the 16,459,000 gallons produced during the same period of 1958.

Propane—Total light pressed propane gas output from September 1 to 15 was reported by the American Petroleum Institute as amounting to 148,566,000 gallons, while light refinery propane gas amounted to 59,618,000 gallons. In each case output was up over levels of the corresponding period of last year.

Propane/Butane Mix—The API reported production for the first half of September as amounting to 23,658,000 gallons, while refinery output amounted to 1,484,000 gallons. During the corresponding period of 1958, output was 25,079,000 gallons and 2,559,000 gallons respectively.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,994,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 29,192,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,817,000 of kerosene; 12,326,000 of distillate fuel oil and 6,082,000 of residual fuel oil during the week; and had in storage 180,782,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 32,486,000 of kerosene; 170,253,000 of distillate fuel oil and 58,167,000 of residual fuel oil on September 18, 1959.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended September 18, 1959, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,822,675 barrels, an increase of 10,000 barrels from the preceding week.

Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,994,000 barrels were 187,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 390,000 barrels above the week ended September 19, 1958. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 979,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,024,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending September 18, crude oil production averaged 6,797,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,167,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,003,000 barrels daily.

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

There was some sign last week that labor-management troubles in the steel industry might be close to settlement. If an end to the strike is close at hand, it will come none too soon so far as chemical producers are concerned. Basic items such as benzene and naphthalene were causing an ever widening variety of end-products to move into the tight supply category. Of late, sources have been saying that a quick settlement to the strike was necessary to keep fourth quarter business from dropping sharply. A settlement would mean a smart advance in steel operating rates with a corresponding increase in important cokeoven by-product materials such as benzene, coaltar, and naphthalene.

Fourth quarter price advances, previously reported, went into effect on a number of intermediates last week. Otherwise, prices were unchanged and steady. Spot lots of short supply items such as phthalic anhydride and fumaric acid continue to command premiums. Import naphthalene, in small lots, is prohibitively high in price. A good quantity of petroleum benzene in the southwest has been moved on the spot market at 36 cents per gallon as against the contract price of 31 cents.

The threatened dock strike prompted some chemical suppliers in the east to begin moving material into warehouses where it could still be shipped. At the close of the week, dock facilities at Atlantic and Gulf Coast points were shut down.

A report of the Business and Defense Services Administration indicated total consumption of new rubber during the month of August at 137,951 long tons as against 141,279 long tons in the previous month and 111,781 tons in August of last year.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended October 4 would amount to 12.9 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 365,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel in the previous week was 362,000 tons, 332,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,901,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

m-Dinitrobenzene, 2c. per lb.
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, 2c. per lb.
2,4-Dinitrophenol, 4c. per lb.
Laurent's acid, 10c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, tech., 5/100c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 3, 1958
118.47	118.45	118.45	118.53

For Current Prices see page 10

Basic Products

Benzene—The steel strike appeared to be moving closer to a settlement at midweek and suppliers and consumers of benzene might well heave a sigh of relief if a settlement does materialize.

Although petroleum units have managed to turn out a tremendous amount of benzene to supply the industry during the emergency, it has been evident during recent weeks that the pace was beginning to tell. As more and more consumers of benzene have come uncomfortably close to the bottom of their collective storage tanks, it was evident that cokeoven material was urgently needed to assure the chemical industry of an adequate supply.

Creosote—Wood preserving business, other than the sizable chunk of business contributed by the railroads, has held up comparatively well, sources report.

Utility companies continue to come into the market for a fair share of creosote for pole treatment. Farm use has been steady over the summer months, and the national state highway programs, when they get off the runway, are optimistically viewed as a rich source of revenue for creosote producers.

A mixed opinion about the competitive inroads of pentachlorophenol is evident in trade reports. Some feel that the penta competition is significant, others report that these two materials will continue to find their own markets where the special properties of each may be used to advantage.

Railroad buying has been slow, but some reordering was noted earlier in the year. Layoffs in the industry have been the result of the steel strike and are felt by some observers to have postponed any long range maintenance programs by the rail companies.

Cresylic Acid—In this market area, consumers have been free of the tight supply problems which have plagued some other aromatic chemical users as a result of the steel strike.

Even in the initial phases of the strike, suppliers were confident of their ability to supply cresylic acids and cresols through an extended strike period. It has frequently been pointed out that by the time the steel strike made itself felt in these markets, supplywise, the other effects of the shutdown (cutbacks in employment in other industries with a subsequent lag in consumer spending, and similar attendant evils) would dampen consumer spirits so that it would be more or less academic to talk of shortages on cresylic acid.

Naphthalene—Conditions in the naphthalene market are unchanged from previous report. Domestic material is virtually unavailable. Small import parcels are quoted at prohibitively high levels.

A settlement of the lengthy steel strike appeared somewhat closer last week as talks were moved to Washington and, in quick order, to Pittsburgh.

Subsequent to settlement, cokeovens would have to be heated gradually and possibly some mills would have to institute repairs on furnaces and ovens alike as the nation's steel plants have been idled for two and one-half months.

In any case, it has been estimated that no naphthalene could be turned out for ten days to two weeks after the strike is settled and it would take at least six weeks before what would be considered normal shipments were made.

Phenol—Demand for resins and molding compounds based on phenol continues to hold up well. Some sources feel that the impact of demand for phenolic laminates as used in printed circuits has only begun to make itself felt. The future in this area is said to hold great potential.

Phenolic bonded laminates with melamine surfaces are reported moving into home furnishings field in increasing volume.

Industrial use of particle board and plywood construction have shown a steady growth pattern and use of phenolic resins in these end-uses have exhibited a corresponding uptrend.

Production of phenolic molding materials in July amounted to 16.5 million pounds with sales of $14.7 million. In the previous month production in this classification amounted to 18.2 million pounds with sales reported at $17.8 million, according to the Tariff Commission.

Production during July for laminating uses, other than plywood, totaled 5.7 million pounds; sales, $3.9 million. Comparative figures for the previous month were: production, 7.0 million pounds; sales, $4.3 million.

Toluene—The potential market for the use of toluene in the production of diisocyanates, which in turn go into polyeurethanes, continues to hold great attraction for suppliers of toluene.

For some time, it has been urged that the need of the toluene market is an outlet such as benzene has in styrene monomer. With end-uses for polyeurethanes covering such diverse areas as furniture and automobile cushioning and the good potential held for rigid foams in refrigeration, some sources feel such a big-vol-

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended October 4, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	129,570
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	5,505,617
Benzene	gals.	506,916
Coaltar	gals.	3,011,950
Crude chemical oil	gals.	95,473
Toluene	gals.	122,751
Xylene	gals.	36,370

ume outlet for toluene may be in the offing.

Solvent use of toluene is estimated in a range of 30-40 million gallons with a good portion of material going to use in nitrocellulose lacquers in the surface coatings field.

Supply is adequate for current trade needs. The Tariff Commission reported production last year of about 210.6 million gallons and industry sources estimate a 222 million gallon output for the current year.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—The production of phthalic anhydride has been suffering through lack of basic raw material, naphthalene. The most recent result has been a cutback in phthalic operations among some producers. Others were managing to scrape along, but the supply picture appears no brighter than it has been for several weeks.

However, at midweek, there were some rather hopeful signs that steel labor and management might come to an agreement, albeit a trifle reluctantly.

In recent weeks, an increasing number of sources have speculated that the fourth quarter could be a bust if the steel strike was not settled in short order. If a settelment does materialize, sources feel a vigorous final quarter is in prospect and the pattern will be extended well into '60.

Styrene Monomer — Fourth quarter prices for technical grade styrene monomer went into effect last week. Tankcar listing is 12.08c. per pound; carload or truckload of drums, 14.58c. per pound; less carload or truckload drum lots, 16.58c. per pound.

August production of synthetic rubber, S-type, amounted to 97,113 long tons; butyl rubber, 8,050 tons; neoprene, 10,471 long tons; N-type, 3,397 long tons.

Consumption of synthetic material during the month amounted to 75,340 long tons for S-type; 5,533 tons for butyl; 7,117 tons for neoprene; 3,047 long tons for N-type.

End of month stocks of S-type amounted to 148,795 long tons; butyl, 10,558 tons; neoprene, 15,745; N-type, 8,418 long tons.

Chloro-Aniline Derivative Is Seen Controlling Mold

A nitrated chloro-aniline derivative claimed to control grey mould (botrytis) in greenhouse lettuce and tomatoes has been developed by a British firm. The chemical is being marketed as a powder for application to the soil before planting or later dusting.

It is said to be odorless and non-toxic to humans. According to a report in "Foreign Trade," one application has provided control in extensive tests covering a wide range of soil types and lettuce varieties.

West End Fills Sales Post

West End Chemical Company, a division of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has named Kelvin C. Kellner sales manager for soda ash and lime, with headquarters at the division's general offices in West End, Calif. Mr. Kellner joined the Stauffer unit in 1956 as a sales representative.

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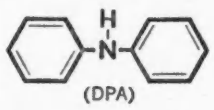

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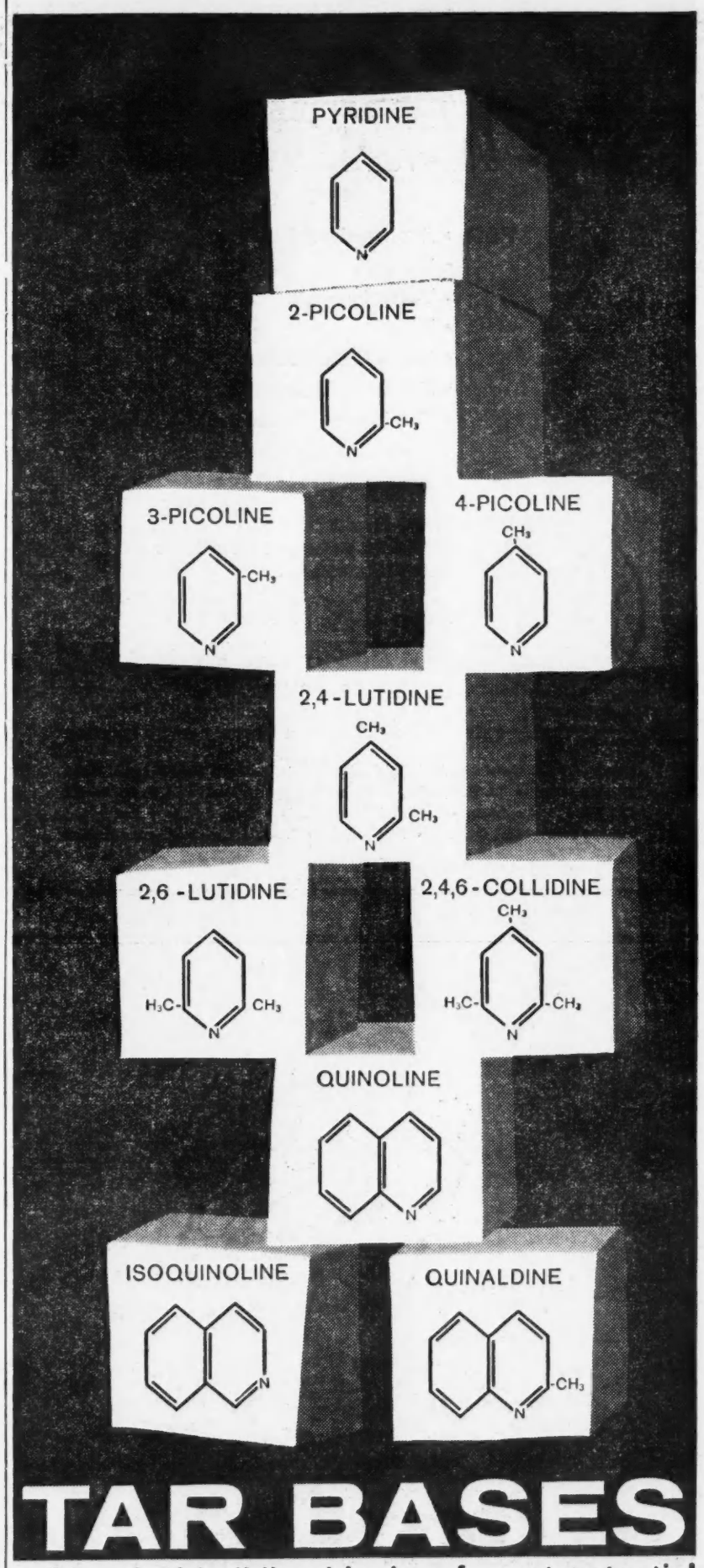

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Obituaries

Dr. Walter H. Eddy

Dr. Walter H. Eddy, research consultant for U.S. Vitamin & Pharmaceutical Corporation, New York, died September 28 ein West Palm Beach, Fla. He was eighty-two years old.

Joseph G. Rosengarten, jr.

Joseph G. Rosengarten, jr., retired chemical manufacturer and former director of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died September 29 in Philadelphia. He was eighty-four years old.

Mr. Rosengarten was vice-president and a director of the chemical firm Powers, Weightman, Rosengarten & Co., until it was merged with Merck in 1927. He left Merck in 1934 but returned during World War II, serving as a director until 1946.

James T. Akehurst, formerly in charge of production for the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company's plant in Cleveland, Ohio, died September 28 in Minneapolis, Minn. He was fifty-five years old.

Dr. Ross Granville Harrison, a biologist whose experiments paved the way for Salk vaccine, died September 30 in New Haven, Conn. He was eighty-nine years old.

Robert Livermore, sr., founder and retired vice-president of North American Mines, died September 26 in Boston. He was eighty-three years old. He was a former vice-president of Calumet & Hecla Copper Company.

Robert S. Love, retired engineer of American Oil Company, died September 29 in Norwalk, Conn. He was sixty-three years old. He had retired recently after thirty-five years with the company.

Herbert Mooyer, a director of Ore & Chemical Corporation, New York, and Vereinigte Deutsche Metallewerke, Frankfurt, West Germany, died September 29 in the latter city. He was forty-eight years old.

Leonard C. Quackenbush, retired president of Lion Oil Corporation, New York, died September 30 in that city. He was sixty-two years old.

Sid W. Richardson, Texas oilman, died September 30 in Rockport, Tex. He was sixty-eight years old.

Urethane Plans Stock Sale To Get Its Business Going

Urethane Corporation of California, a newcomer to the chemical field, with headquarters in San Francisco, last week registered 170,000 shares of class A capital stock and 430,000 shares of common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission to raise the capital needed to get its operations underway.

Organized under California law in August, the company intends initially to manufacture and produce flexible urethane foam in Los Angeles and market it through the western United States, Hawaii and Alaska.

Here's how proceeds of the stock sale will be used: $10,000, to lease and adapt a plant in Los Angeles for manufacturing and for sales and administrative offices; $74,000 for purchase of a foam manufacturing machine (under license from Mobay Chemical Company); $125,000 for other machinery and equipment; $107,000 for chemical raw materials; $363,000 for working capital, and the balance for miscellaneous expenses.

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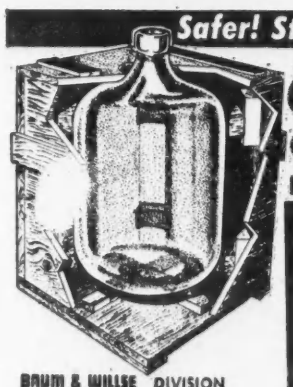

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Fatty Acids Production Reported Up for August

Production of fatty acids in August totaled 42.6 million pounds, in comparison to the July output of 31.9 million pounds, and the 36.7 million pounds reported for August, 1958, according to the Fatty Acid Producers Council, a division of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers.

August disposition was 41.7 million pounds, as against 36.2 million pounds in July and 38.6 million pounds in August last year.

Both production and disposition for January through August present favorable comparisons with the same period last year. Production is running 23 percent ahead of 1958, and disposition is ahead by 24 percent.

Finished goods inventories amounted to 32.6 million pounds, up 1.7 million pounds from July, but close to the August, 1958, figure. Work-in-process stocks declined 1.2 million pounds.

DuPont's Holdings

—*Continued from page 3*

charged that duPont's ownership of 63 million shares of GM stock violated the Sherman and Clayton antitrust acts.

Besides the duPont company, General Motors, United States Rubber Company and 184 members of the duPont family were named by the government as defendants in the action.

Judge LaBuy started consideration of the case in November, 1952, and it was decided in duPont's favor in December, 1954. The judge held that the Department of Justice had failed to prove its case.

High Court Overrules LaBuy

In June of 1957, the supreme court, by a vote of 4 to 2, overturned Judge LaBuy's decision. The high court ruled that duPont's acquisition and ownership of GM stock did not violate section 7 of the Clayton act, but, as is its custom, failed to pass on the Sherman act charges.

The case was then returned to Judge LaBuy's court for a finding on "the equitable relief necessary and appropriate in the public interest."

Hearings were held earlier this year to develop a plan for carrying out the supreme court's ruling. A dispute arose on how this was to be accomplished. Its crux: Did the supreme court's decision mean that duPont had to divest itself completely of its GM holdings?

The government's plan called for duPont to sell 20 million shares of its GM stock on the open market over a ten-year period. The remaining 43 million shares were to be distributed among duPont stockholders at the rate of 1.38 shares of General Motors for each share of duPont they owned.

The duPont scheme called for continued ownership of the shares, but a forfeiting of its voting strength.

Judge LaBuy's decision last week, therefore, is a clear-cut victory for the company.

Hazardous Labeling Fate

—*Continued from page 5*

cosmetic products might fall under the definition of a hazardous product stems from the advances that have been made in the packaging field. The packaging of these products in aerosol containers is an example cited by FDA.

The proposed amendments submitted by the agency would change the FDA law on foods to provide for precautionary labeling where necessary for foods packaged in dispensers pressured by gaseous propellents.

The language that has been proposed is reported to meet with no objections from the food industry.

Regarding drugs, the proposal would add an additional warning to that section of the law dealing with drug warnings to require labels for substances having a "reasonable foreseeable risk of causing accidental injury." This new language is aimed primarily at drugs packaged for first aid treatment.

The changes in the cosmetic section of the FDA law would continue all cosmetics under this law but would require that any cosmetics of a hazardous nature carry the precautionary label to be required under the new law. The secretary would be empowered to specify those cosmetics that should be so labeled in cases where there is an area of doubt as to the need for precautionary labeling.

DMT Capacity Boost Started

—*Continued from page 3*

facility will utilize the Hercules-developed process to make DMT by the air oxidation of paraxylene produced from petroleum.

Henry A. Thouron, general manager of the Wilmington, Del., company's synthetics department, which operates the plant, said the new unit will incorporate many process improvements developed since Hercules entered this field in 1955.

DMT is a key raw material used in increasing amounts in synthetic fibers, films, adhesives, wire insulation, etc.

Drug Pricing Is Rapped At N.Y. Insurance Probe

Prescription drug insurance would be unrealistic without a reduction in drug costs. This is what witnesses told a New York State legislative committee last week.

Members of consumer and health insurance groups cited spiraling drug prices and criticized physicians who yielded to high-pressure promotions of name-brand drugs and prescribed them in preference to medications available under their chemical origin names.

They gave their views at an all-day hearing of the joint legislative committee on health insurance plans of the state government.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

October 1 price activity was at a bare minimum. Only piperazine anhydrous and piperazine hexahydrate came up for price advances. However, the situation is not as static as one might suspect. Firming up noticeably, for example, are schedules for several of the vitamins—riboflavin, in particular, strychnine, sulfanilamide and theobromine. And very likely a price increase is in the offing for tartaric acid, due to the fact that raw material (argols) costs are expected to go higher.

For all but the vitamins, the firming influence appears to be supply shortages. These, in turn, were brought about by excessively heavy buying in recent months, in anticipation of a dock workers strike, which matured last week right on schedule.

Trade sources reported, for instance, that buyers of tartaric acid ordered way in advance of actual needs. Instead of the usual 50 bag order, one user purchased 91 bags. Such also was the story for other imported items.

Sulfanilamide is said to be extremely short. And here the steel strike comes into play for the drug is manufactured from coal chemicals turned out by the steel industry. Lack of domestic material spurred buying of imported stuff, boosted prices at the same time. One dealer noted, in fact, that he is booked so far forward that he cannot guarantee delivery prior to 1960.

Still another strike was affecting drug and fine chemical sales last week. This, the walkout by the tiny moldmakers union which aroused the sympathies of other workers in the glass industry, consequently closing or halting operations at many glass plants.

While this situation was not terribly serious by week's end, a long shutdown could affect drug and fine chemical sales appreciably, trade spokesman said. Approximately 4.8 million glass containers are used by the drug and cosmetic packagers annually and cut off from an adequate supply these people will have to curtail buying of bulk goods, they figured.

Antibiotics—One antibiotics' producer reportedly has applied the brakes to neomycin and streptomycin production. Described as only a temporary measure, the slowing action was interpreted by some observers to mean that steadily descending prices have just about wiped out what is frequently termed a "reasonable profit."

Cyanocobalamin—US makers slashed prices of vitamin B_{12} a fortnight ago. Twice before within the past ten months, schedules were similarly reduced.

Newly posted are listings of $120 per gram for cyanocobalamin crystalline vitamin B_{12}, and $110 per gram cobalamin for 1-10 grams of cobalamin concentrate NF.

Methionine—Two producers last week announced price reductions for methionine hydroxyanalogue, effective September 30. Action brought the truckload listing to $1.10 per pound, the less truckload to $1.20. Previously, the schedule was $1.25 and $1.29.

Greater production, resulting from broadened markets, was seen as the major factor behind the price revision.

Piperazine—The several producers of piperazine anhydrous boosted prices, as scheduled, October 1. Action brought the truckload listing to $1.80, the less truckload to $1.85.

Piperazine hexahydrate prices were advanced the same date, but it is believed that this was not an industry-wide move. However, those who did announce changes revised schedules as follows: 1,000-pounds, 86c. per pound; 200 to 900-pounds, 89c. per pound; 100-pounds, $1 per pound.

Quinine—General Services Administration's long talked of quinine sale, originally slated for October 1, has been moved up to October 9. Just how soon after that the trade will be informed as to who the successful bidder was is not yet known, but most assuredly that bit of news is eagerly awaited by interested parties.

GSA is selling an estimated 13,860,000 ounces of quinine, the bulk of which is in the form of sulfate powder. It is requiring the purchaser to remove at least 2 million ounces of the material from the stockpile during each twelve month period.

According to one trade source last week, quinine sulfate is selling at 23½c. per ounce, although small lots may be commanding a slightly better price. Other sources, however, reported the price at 24½c. per ounce.

Price Trends

Advanced
Piperazine, anhydrous, 20c. per lb.
Piperazine hexahydrate, 9c. to 11c. per lb.

Reduced
Methionine hydroxyanologue, t.l., 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 3, 1958
60.23	60.23	60.49	62.61

For Current Prices see page 10

Strychnine—Strychnine, like brucine in that it is derived from nux vomica, is reported to be very short. Consequently, prices are heading upward. Last week, according to one report, the quote was $1.65 an ounce.

Sulfanilamide—Steel and sulfa drugs may seem to be worlds apart but actually there's a close relationship as buyers of the latter are now finding out.

Coal chemicals, byproduct of steel manufacture, are used in the production of sulfa drugs. Consequently, shortages of both have developed as a result of the steel strike.

Sulfanilamide, for instance, is extremely short and prices domestically have firmed up appreciably. Imported material, subject to heavy buying in the last few months, is said to be practically unavailable. In fact, a US representative of a foreign manufacturer noted last week that he is booked so far forward that he can't promise new customers any material before December or January.

Some imported material has been selling at $1.16 per kilo, ex warehouse.

Tartaric Acid—As indicated in this space a while back, higher prices may be in store for consumers of tartaric acid. A good bit more about this possible price advance should be known within a few weeks.

It's reliably reported that some European manufacturers suspect that the price of argols, raw material in the production of tartaric acid and cream of tartar, may be boosted October 1. And if this happens, the increased cost will likely filter down to importers here and ultimately land in the lap of the consumer.

Buying of tartaric acid has been on the grand scale in recent weeks. To cite a few examples: one buyer who usually orders 15 or 20 bags at a time, ordered 50 bags; another whose purchases average 19 bags, placed an order for 69 bags; and a third ordered 91 bags instead of his normal 50-bag requirement.

According to the source of this information, various factors have spurred buying. Among them, anticipations of higher prices and fears of a prolonged dock strike. He also noted that his stocks, at least, are pretty well cleaned up.

Theobromine — Strictly an imported item for several years now, theobromine is said to be in rather tight supply, and as usually happens, this factor has strengthened prices to some degree.

Occasioning the current shortage, reportedly, was the heavy buying of the past several weeks which reflected, in turn, consumers' fears that a dockers' strike might disrupt the regular arrival of material for an extended period of time. Then too, and for the same reason, importers have been wary of scheduling shipments for October 1 and immediately thereafter.

Botanicals

Among botanicals dealers last week, the feeling was pretty general that the dockers' strike which was tying up Atlantic and Gulf ports would have no deleterious effects on sales or markets, generally. Stocks, they said, were quite adequate and provided the walkout didn't turn into a marathon, they would be able to fill most if not all requirements.

Agar—Prices are firm at $2.10 a pound

—Continued on page 51

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Vitamin A!

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Cruising sluggishly along the bottom of the western Pacific is a large fish called *Stereolepis ishinagi*, Hilgendorf. Its liver, rich in vitamin A, attained modest eminence 24 years ago in a paper by a Japanese investigator. He suspected the presence therein of at least two forms of the vitamin, one of them possibly an ester.

Our oriental scholar isolated one of these forms. *Banzai!* It was vitamin A palmitate.

The scene next shifts stateside, where one of our own chaps in 1938 was hopefully putting medicinal Norwegian cod liver oil over the same analytical jumps. Discovery, and confirmation: vitamin A palmitate lurked in this oil, too!

Few hats were tossed into the air over this find. It was merely one of many stepping stones to the introduction some 10 years later of the first commercial vitamin A made by man instead of fish. It turned out to be more efficient not to bother *Stereolepis* and his relatives.

Though vastly improved over earlier versions, one of the products we make today is the very palmitate ester of vitamin A that was hauled up thrashing and splashing out of the sea two decades and more ago. To pharmaceutical preparations our *Myvax® Vitamin A Palmitate* brings a shelf stability unequaled by the other convenient vitamin A forms, the alcohol and the acetate. It doesn't crystallize as readily. It's more stable in the presence of polar solvents. This helps when vitamin A is dispersed, as in dry vitamin A and in solubilized multivitamin preparations. Properly packed, it has been stored for two years with no significant loss in potency.

The Japanese academic labor seems to have been quite useful.

Those who would like information other than historical on *Myvax Vitamin A Palmitate* or *Acetate*, or on *Myvax Dry Vitamin A Palmitate*, should write to ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies, Inc., West Coast • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—Continued from page 50

for USP Kobe No. 1 strip and at $2.40 for the powdered (60 mesh) material. Requirements are normal, supplies in balance, dealers report.

Arnica Flowers—Dealers here last week marked down the price of arnica flowers, 10 cents, to 75c. per pound. Reduction was reportedly due to the recent arrival of new crop material.

Bloodroot—An extremely tight supply situation occasioned a sharp price advance a fortnight ago. Change brought the quote to 90c.-$1 per pound.

Trade reports indicate that very little material was offered this season and thus limited availability will be the feature of this market in months ahead.

Lycopodium — Receipt of new crop has brought the quote on lycopodium to $3.50-$3.75 a pound, previously quoted about 50 cents higher. Moderate to good demand is reported.

Yerba Santa Leaves—Quoted at 50c. to 55c. a pound during the past several months, yerba santa leaves are now selling at approximately 45c. a pound. Receipt of new crop material occasioned the reduction.

According to trade sources, interest is moderate and likely to improve shortly.

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Linde Is Adding a Link To Oxygen-Nitrogen Chain

Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, will add another link to its chain of liquid oxygen-nitrogen producing plants. Like its predecessors, the new plant has been designed primarily to supply missile installations with cryogenic fluids.

It is slated to rise near the missile engine production facilities at Fort Crowder Reservation, Neosho, Mo. The company expects to have it on stream about a year from now.

Linde already has three similar plants in the works. One, near Pittsburg, Calif., is nearing completion, with a section already on stream and delivering 165 tons a day to missile contractors and consumers in the area. Completion will bring capacity to 300 tons a day. Another, going up at Torrance, Calif., has been designed to produce 3 million tons of high energy fuel a year for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The third is rising near the army's Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Ala.

CIBS to Hear TGA's Mayham

Cosmetic Industry Buyers & Suppliers Association will hear Stephen L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association, at its luncheon meeting this Thursday (October 8) at the Warwick hotel, New York.

Abbott Now Building

—*Continued from page 5*

ties at North Chicago, Ill., for final processing, or by drum to cyclohexylamine customers elsewhere.

William Fouty, who has been in charge of "Sucaryl" manufacturing, will be manager of Abbott's new Wichita plant. It will be known as the Wichita Chemical Division of Abbott Laboratories.

The new operation will not affect present chemical manufacturing at North Chicago. A large new chemical building was completed there in 1958, and there is room for additional expansion.

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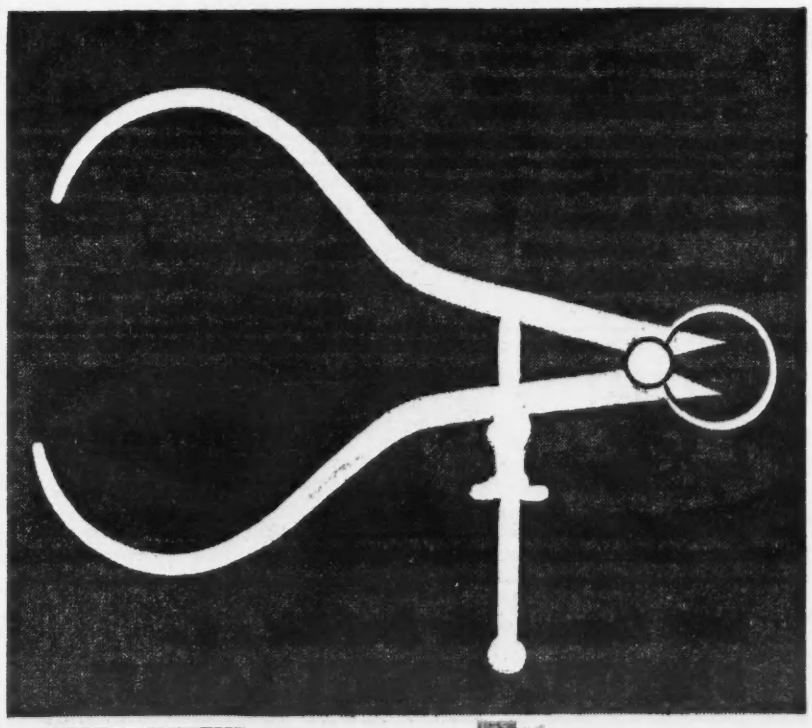

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Newsworthy price changes were among the mints, with spearmint going up 25 cents per pound and peppermint coming down 20 cents per pound. Heavy buying accounted for the rise in spearmint, and oversupply accounted for the decline in peppermint, according to reports from the dealers. Domestic dillweed rose in price 15 cents per pound just as the new crop is being marketed. The reason for the advance is probably because of adverse weather conditions. Reports from source indicate that extremely hot sun burnt some of the plants thereby reducing the yield of oil. Both the quantity and quality of the oil were affected.

Both geranium and vetiver manifested substantial price advances. Bourbon geranium went up $1 per pound, Bourbon vetiver went up $2.25 per pound and Haitian vetiver went up 25 cents per pound.

The other two price reductions were minor. Anethole declined 6 cents per pound and caraway declined 10 cents per pound.

Hopes that the International Longshoremen's Association would extend its contract during further negotiations with the New York Shipping Association were smashed at week's end when a strike was called, putting dock workers out of work from Maine to Texas.

Long-feared by essential oils and seeds and spices dealers here, the strike is calculated to cause endless damage, delaying and preventing deliveries and cutting heavily into profits.

The duration, of course, will be the main factor determining just how hard the industry is hit, say the dealers here in New York. If inventories are high and the dispute is settled shortly, little damage will result. But a prolonged walk-out will hurt everybody.

Quoting an essential oils representative:

"Two weeks from now, if the strike is still in progress, we'll be in real trouble."

Price Trends

Advanced

Dillweed, domestic, 15c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Spearmint, 25c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $2.25 per lb.
Haitian, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Anethole, 6c. per lb.
Caraway, 10c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 3, 1958
147.37	146.92	147.34	145.83

For Current Prices see page 10

Essential Oils

Caraway—From its previous quotation, $3.10 per pound, this oil fell to an even $3 per pound.

Citronella—Little pricing activity was noted in either the Ceylon or the Formosa material. According to survey of the New York dealers, both types are still selling for 75c. per pound. There is, however, continuing evidence that the Ceylon type will be reduced shortly.

Clove Leaf—No price change has been noted since the advances in late August. Some dealers feel the market is weakening, but as yet, no concrete evidence of this has been found.

Dillweed—A firming market for a couple of weeks, dillweed oil advanced in price last week. From the previous high, $3.10 per pound, it climbed to $3.25 per pound. According to a survey of the essential oil dealers in the New York area, the reason for the advance is this: The new crop arrived on spot in September, but since it was a relatively poor crop, it was not able to satisfy fully the demand for dillweed. Accordingly, the price has advanced because of the scarcity of material.

Information from source indicates that weather conditions were responsible for the poor yield of oil. It was said that extremely hot sunshine tended to burn the plants and thereby reduce the quality and quantity of the oil produced.

According to reliable agricultural information, proper timing of the harvest is quite important. It seems that the quality of the oil depends largely on the state of maturity of the herb and the seed. Harvest, of course, always takes place in early fall.

The crop ought to be cut when the most advanced seed is turning brown, say the mainly as a substitute for the herb in experts. And since the herb oil is used pickling, the crop ought to be harvested at precisely the stage when the flavor of the oil is identical to that of the herb as it is generally employed.

This sounds like a difficult problem, but by staggering the planting time, large areas can be harvested at the proper stage of maturity. It is suggested that the grower harvest only the amount that he can process in the distillery during one day.

The material is cut, allowed to dry for a short time in the fields, then hauled to the distillery. Drying for an extended period of time results in considerable loss of oil by evaporation, especially of the more volatile terpenes. For this reason, the oil distilled from dried herb would be relatively high in carvone, a characteristic undesirable in herb oils.

It is interesting to note that although dillweed was first planted in North America a number of years ago, commercial growing did not begin until 1930. Now, however, the United States is completely independent of its former suppliers in Europe.

Today the principal growing areas in this country are in Ohio, Idaho and Oregon.

Geranium—Still on the upward swing, Bourbon geranium oil advanced $1 per pound last week. It is now selling for $26 per pound, with some dealers asking as much as $29.50 per pound.

Lemongrass—It is generally felt that the market is continuing firm.

Peppermint—As expected, this oil came down once again in price. From its previous quotation, $3.35 per pound, the natural dropped to $3.15 per pound. Redistilled material remained at $3.60 per pound.

Sage—The Dalmatian variety continued firm at prices ranging between $3.25 and $4 per pound.

Sassafras—No further decline has been noted since the 10c. per pound decline two weeks ago. Natural sassafras oil is still selling for prices ranging between $1.45 and $2.15 per pound, according to a survey of the New York dealers.

Spearmint—Heavy buying continues to push the price upwards, say the essential oil dealers. The range rose last week from $5-$5.65 per pound to $5.25-$7 per pound.

Vetiver—Bourbon material rose in price last week from $12.75 per pound to $15 per pound. Haitian, likewise, advanced. Haitian is now selling for $12.75 per pound as compared with its previous level, $12.50 per pound.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended September 25, 1959

Black pepper, 24 lots, 1,633 bags.
Cassia, 35 lots, 3,044 bags.
Celery seed, 3 lots, 259 bags.
Chillies, 76 bags.
Coriander seed, 7 lots, 2,000 bags.
Cumin seed, 6 lots, 620 bags.
Dill seed, 87 bags.
Gum Karaya, 307 bags.
Kola nuts, 2 lots, 570 bags.
Mace, 2 lots, 30 cases.
Nutmegs, 9 lots, 747 cases.
Papain, 19 lots, 900 cases.
Poppy seed, 5 lots, 1,100 bags.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethole—The USP grade declined in price 6c. per pound, according to reports from the aromatic chemical dealers in the New York area. It is now selling for $1.12 per pound as compared with the previous level, $1.18 per pound. The technical grade remained at 92c. per pound.

Ethyl Vanillin—Dealers continued to move quite a bit of material at prices ranging between $6.75 and $6.95 per pound.

Heliotropin—Indications are that the market for heliotropin is firming. No change has been noted in the low of the range, $2.60 per pound, but the high of

Essential Oils

the range has advanced from an even $3 to $3.40 per pound.

Linalool—This bois de rose derivative is showing signs of strengthening. The low of the range remained at $2.90 per pound while the high of the range rose from $3.60 to $3.75 per pound. No price change was noted in the synthetic grade. It remained at its previous range, $3.20 to $3.40 per pound.

Linalyl Acetate—The 90-92 percent grade exhibited strength last week with the ouside price advancing 15c. per pound. The low of the range remained at its previous level, $3.05 per pound, however.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Material from Batavia and Korintje declined a bit due to a let-up on spot demand, according to dealers here in New York. Cassia from Saigon is moving at a reasonable rate, but there is no change in the price.

Nutmeg—Newly arrived material from the West Indies is attracting attention because of the great difference in price between it and the material from the East Indies. Movement of mace is moderate, it was said.

Paprika—The first shipment of the new crop arrived last week, according to dealers in this area.

Pimento—There is very little reserve in New York because the small arrivals of material from Jamaica are going directly into consumption. Mexican is slow to be shipped and it is speculated that some groups at source might be deliberately withholding it from the market.

Pepper—Black pepper from Singapore was a bit higher than current spot prices, it was reported. India, however, was willing to sell limited quantities for prompt shipment.

Red pepper, especially that from Hontakas, was firmer for shipment last week. The new crop from Hontakas is expected to arrive on spot any day. Turkish chillies were offered at reasonable prices for shipment this month.

The first shipment of Brazilian white is expected shortly, according to reports of the seeds and spice dealers.

Bids Wanted

Acetic Acid, glacial, 5 tons; **Bleaching Powder,** 33-35%, 10 tons; **Sodium Bicarbonate,** 5 tons; **Sodium Hydrosulfate,** 5 tons; **Stearic Acid,** triple pressed, PA No. 91-390-99-9224, S/A No. RM 017069, Oct. 12, Amin Feroz & Co., 120, Serai Rd., Karachi 2, Pakistan

Carbon Dioxide, liquid, 100 tons, for low temperature operation, furnish install & service one storage unit, 8 ton min. capacity, Bid IFB 60-47, Oct. 23, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Drugs, Streptomycin Sulfate, USP, 1 gm., 280,000 bots.; Sodium p-Aminosalicylate tablets, USP, 0.5 gm., 53,000 cns. or bots.; Isoniazid tablets, USP, 50 mg., 100,000 bots., Invitation No. 597-C, PIO/C No. 89-51-451-9-90206, Oct. 20, Office of Supply, Gov't. of the Republic of Korea, Seoul, Korea; Procaine Hydrochloride injection, USP, 1%, 1,872 boxes, Bid RFP 5573Q, Oct. 9, Acetone, ACS, 18,744 bots., Bid RFP 5581Q, Oct.9, Meclizine Hydrochloride tablets, 18,144 bots., Bid RFP 5599Q, Oct. 9, Streptomycin Sulfate, USP, 71,100 bots., Bid RFP 5595Q, Oct. 9, Erzthromycin, for suspension oral, 41,688 bots., Erythromycin tablets, USP, 18,144 bots., Bid RFP 5598Q, Oct. 12, Selenium Sulfide suspension, 40,176 bots., Bid RFP 5586Q, Oct. 13, Sodium Aminosalicylate tablets, 6,540 bots., Bid RFP 5577Q, Oct. 9, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. & 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Ethyl Alcohol, Stock No. 6810-264-6615, 6,630 gals. 5 gal. dms., Mil. Spec. MIL-E-463A, Bid IFB CML-04-265-60-9, Oct. 15, US Army Chemical Corps District, San Francisco, P.O. Box 1977, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Methyl Pentynol, elixir concentrate, 30 litres; **Sodium Aluminum Silicate** with Belladonna, 600 kilos; **Sulfanilamide,** 200 kilos; **Sulfadiazine,** 500 kilos; **Quinine Bisulfate,** 500 lbs.; **Sulfathiazole,** 600 kilos; **Sulfaguanadine,** 500 kilos; **Phenacetine,** 250 kilos; **Caffeine Alkaloid,** anhyd., BP, 1,000 kilos, PA No. 391-370-99-921-9236, S/A No. SCA 010034, Oct. 12, Marker Alkaloids, Presidency Rd., Quetta, Pakistan.

Paint, 10,548 gals, 1,010 pails, Spec. Fed. TT-P-0028, (Navy Ships), Amend 1, Bid IFB 155-647-60B, Oct. 12, 20,000 lbs., plastic coating compound, strippable, Spec. GSSO Pur. Desc. 8030-101A, Bid IFB 155-689-60B, Oct. 19, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.; 3,800 gals., pretreatment primer for metals, per CG Spec. CGS-52P-7B, 3,800 gals, vinyl-red lead primer, (Formula No. 119) per Specs. MIL-P-15929 & CGS-52P-4c, Bid IFB 184-60B, Oct. 7, Coast Guard Supply Center, 31st St. & 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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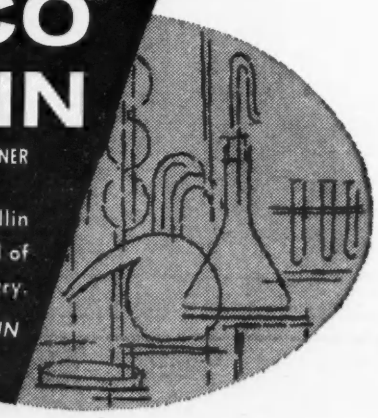

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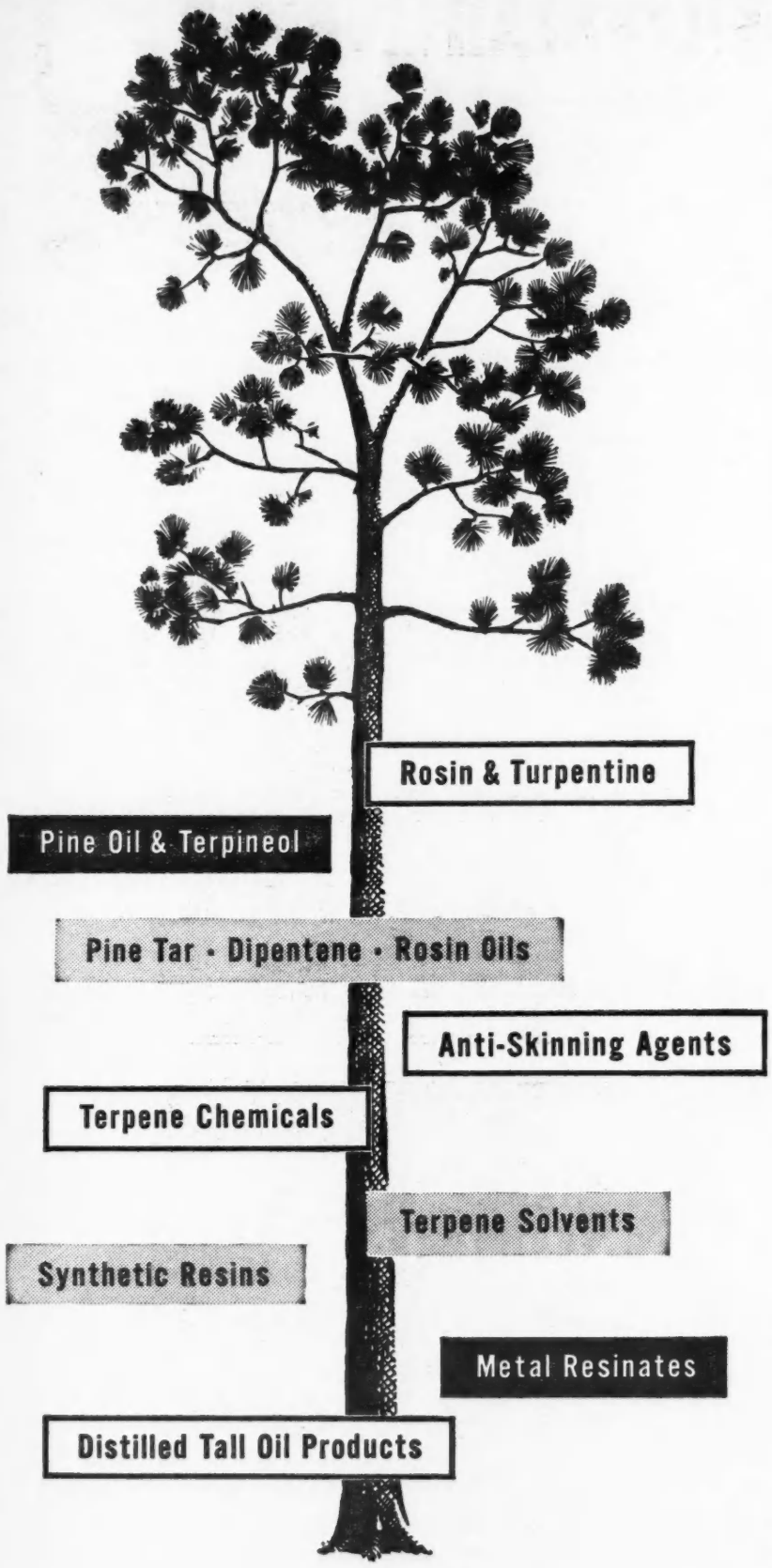

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REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Coatings Materials

Prices of chrome yellow and chrome orange will be advanced **3½ cents per** pound November 1 to reflect increased costs of freight and labor. The recent advance in pig lead is a contributing factor, according to sources in the trade. Spokesmen for two major producers have already confirmed the move, while a third is awaiting confirmation. Chances are the latter firm will follow along. Molybdate chrome green and chrome orange are unaffected.

A number of synthetic resins advanced with the start of the quarter. Ester gum was marked up 1 cent across-the-board by all factors in the field. Both gum rosin and wood rosin types were included. Maleic resins, now in an acute supply squeeze owing to the shortage of phthalic anhydride, were increased 1 cent a pound. Prices of the modified phenolics also increased 1 cent a pound but the straight phenolics were unchanged. Higher production costs have been experienced in the modified group.

Advances of ¼ cent to ⅜ cent a pound took effect Friday for leaded zinc oxide. The advances were first heard of early in the week and all producers had followed through before the close. Widely expected in the trade, the move reflects lead's higher price. The advance of zinc metal obviously was not a factor, since the straight zinc oxides have been left unchanged.

Shortages continued last week to plague markets for phthalates and alkyds, as well as maleic resins, all the result of the steel strike. The strike, producers indicated, has also made for a very slow start-up of the fall paint market.

Casein was sharply higher during the week, reflecting the squeeze on Argentine supplies levelled by the brisk European market.

The dock strike, which seemed so close to a postponement, was called on schedule last Friday. Paint materials are not expected to be immediately affected, but unless it is soon settled, supply of a number of chemicals will be threatened, particularly shellac, casein, gum and certain imported colors.

Price Trends

Advanced

Casein, Arg., 1c. per lb.
Ester gum, rosin type, 1c. per lb.
Wood rosin type, 1c. per lb.
Zinc oxide pigment, leaded, 35%, ¼c. per lb.
50%, ⅜c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 3, 1958
103.05	103.05	103.05	103.09

For Current Prices see page 10

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—As of the first of November, C.P. chrome yellow and C.P. chrome oranges will be increased by 3½c. per pound from a listing of 31½c. to 35c. This also will affect the dispersed versions.

The only real contributing factors to this increase are the rising costs of freight and labor. Then too, one source said that the 1c. price advance in lead last month was a slight contributor.

Lead Pigments—Business remained the same in this market last week, it was reported. Trade sales were holding up well, but industrial outlets continue to slow the market down, a result of the situation in Pittsburgh. The main market for industrial paints, based on red lead, is steel structures, and this outlet is slowing down as the steel supplies to construct with grow shorter.

Zinc Pigments—Advances amounting to ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound in leaded zinc oxide took effect last week. The new carlot price of 35 percent leaded oxide is 15⅜c. per pound and the less carlot price, 15⅞c. The 50 percent grade material rose ⅜c. to listings of 15¾c. per carlot and 16¼c. per pound for less carlot quantities.

This upward trend in the leaded zinc oxides is a result of the higher lead prices which were posted a month ago. Regular zinc oxide, however, was not affected. Nor do the shifts in zinc pigments reflect metal's fluctuations, and have not for the past three years.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—Prices of the material were 1c. higher across the board last week, sources reported. Both gum rosin and wood rosin types were listed at a range of 17¾c. to 18c. per pound, drums, carloads.

One company stated that they advanced prices due to the increasing cost of the rosin and of manufacture. Also, the increases are in line with the upward trend which occurred in the begining of last July.

Maleic Resins—The maleic situation was described by one producer as being "miserable." Prices were upped by 1c. by many makers of the resins last week. Maleic resins have been in short supply because the market is in a position where demand for the anhydride exceeds the productive facilities.

New production facilities are in the offing, however. In fact, it would appear that production facilities were being overexpanded. Meanwhile, maleic will remain in short supply until the first or second quarter of 1960 when facilities are expected to be completed.

Phenolic Resins — Prices of modified phenolic resins were slightly higher last week, it was noted. An increase of 1c. across the board was felt to be the result of higher production costs. Both pure and modified phenolic resins are in good supply as are their raw materials. Natural phenol has been tight, but synthetic material abundant.

Natural Resins

Gum—No shifts in price have been registered in this market for some time now. Conditions remain steady with demand and supply good. To list a few, Pontionak chips were held at 26c. and nubs at 27c. to 40c. per pound. Congo copals were listed at 25c. to 26c. for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2, and 16½c. to 19c. for No. 3. Singapore continued in good supply at prices of 36c. to 41c. for No. 1, 29c. to 31c. for No. 2, and 17c. to 19c. per pound for No. 3 dust.

Shellac—This market has remained at the same price levels for three weeks now. The market last week was calm and unchanged, dealers reported. Reports were that the foreign market had eased somewhat. The Calcutta market has been slightly over floor levels for the past two months with prices moving at the higher end of the various price ranges. Advances were predicted on spot unless this strength showed signs of alleviating.

Among the various orange grades, lemon No. 1 was the same at previous levels of 27c. to 39c., No. 2 was listed at 34c. to 37c. superfine grade was ranged from 32c. to 34c. per pound. Bleached

Coatings Shipments, Output: August

	Factory Shipments Dollars		Reported productions Gallons	
	July	August	July†	August
Trade sales	$102,900,000	$98,400,000	32,400,000	31,400,000
Industrial sales, total	63,800,000	60,000,000	27,800,000	25,700,000
Paint and varnish	47,800,000	44,000,000	20,900,000	18,400,000
Lacquer	16,000,000	16,000,000	6,900,000	7,300,000
Overall totals	$166,700,000	$158,400,000	*60,200,000	*57,100,000

Total sales, Jan.-Aug.: $2,235,400,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial outlets.
† Revised.

bonedry held steady at 46c. and fully-refined was 56c.

Miscellaneous

Casein—This market continued its upward climb last week with prices of Argentine casein reported at 1c. higher. The new price was listed at 21c. to 21¼c. per pound, for shipment. One dealer, however, said that these prices were subject to confirmation. Further price advances are anticipated in the coming weeks.

Offerings are becoming lighter and demand more active. The Argentine market is getting firmer and stocks becoming more closely held. Little, if any, casein is to be had from European producing markets. In France what little there is of the material is being used up in the domestic market. Thus, Europe is depending on foreign markets to fill the gaps. The active European demand has been a considerable contributing factor to the advancing market. Conditions in Australia and New Zealand also are said to be very bad with material difficult to obtain.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Sept. 25	Mon. Sept. 28	Tues. Sept. 29	Wed. Sept. 30	Thurs. Oct. 1
Drums—					
K	...	$9.25	...	$9.25	$9.58
M	...	...	...	...	9.21§
N	$9.58	9.25	...	9.25	...
WG	...	...	...	9.46§	9.65§
Bags—					
WG	...	...	...	...	9.60

Tankcars (for week ended October 1) N, 9.00; Sales, USDA 812* 463* [1] 683* 832*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.90; WG, $10.50; K-M, $10.30; N, $10.35.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

	Fri. Sept. 25	Mon. Sept. 28	Tues. Sept. 29	Wed. Sept. 30	Thurs. Oct. 1
Price	53¼§	...	...	...	.534
Sales	3,800	...	...	...	20,000

*—Drums equivalent, §—Average price.
[1] Market closed due to hurricane.

Metasap, Nopco Subsidiary, Has New Sealing Stearate

Metasap Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Nopco Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., is marketing a new stir-in zinc stearate, "Metasap 639-C" for use in sanding sealers. The product is described as a fine, white powder capable of being mixed without grinding in either a lacquer or thinner vehicle.

Among the advantages Metasap claims for it: Readier stirability, finer dispersion, a slower sedimentation rate, better color, reduced gumming on sandpaper, quicker drying time, and complete resistance to bloom.

Phila. Drug Outing Set

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual fall outing this Wednesday (October 7) at Cedarbrook Country Club, Philadelphia.

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—20 bbls, Hudson Shipping Co, Casablanca
100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Pusan
25 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
100 bbls, Pusan
70 bgs, Casablanca

ALUM—230 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—280 bgs, Atlantic Raw Materials, Genoa

ALUMINUM OXIDE—86 dms, Roberts Rouge Co, Hamburg

ALUMINUM POWDER—10 dms, B F Drakenfeld, Bremen
2,213 dms, Glasgow

ALUMINUM SULFATE—662 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
280 bgs, Bremen

AMINOACETIC ACID—20 dms, Hamburg
50 dms, Antwerp

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—127 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow

AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE—87 dms, Interstate Universal Inc, Rotterdam

ANILINE DYES—2 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
22 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
7 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
19 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
4 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
68 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
22 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Liverpool
93 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
33 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
253 dms, Rotterdam

ANTHRAQUINONE—91 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre

ANTIMONY—40 cks, Watson Geach, Hull

ANTIMONY OXIDE—72 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
135 bgs, Hull

ANTIMONY REGULUS—80 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
67 bbls, Antwerp

ARABIC GUM—807 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Port Sudan
260 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Hamburg
50 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
300 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan

ARSENIC, WHITE—115 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico

ARSENIC TRIBROMIDE—1 cs, Chemimpex Inc, London

ASBESTOS FIBER—800 bgs, N A Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
80 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
100 bgs, Asbestos Products Corp, Durban
1,068 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool

ASCORBIC ACID—90 bbls, Gyma Lab, Antwerp

BARIUM SULFATE—7 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London

BARYTES—600 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen

BAY OIL—7 dms, Trinidad

BEESWAX—25 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tampico
91 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Porto Alegre
50 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
14 bgs, B B Willson, Puerto Barrios
18 bgs, A Terner Corp, Buenaventura
173 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
105 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Santiago
21 bls, Progreso
66 bgs, Santiago
85 bgs, Tampico
14 bgs, Callao
68 bgs, Havana
100 bgs Porto Alegre
72 bgs, Puerto Plata

BENZOIN GUM—40 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore

BERGAMOT OIL—8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
60 cs, Messina

BOIS DE ROSE OIL—3 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Iquitos
5 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Iquitos
2 dms, National City Bank, Iquitos
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
3 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
30 dms, Sterling National Bank, Iquitos
24 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Manaus
32 dms, J E De Souza Co, Manaus

BORNYL ACETATE—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp

CADMIUM OXIDE—40 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Antwerp

CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull

CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth

CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, J Berlage, Keelung
15 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Yokohama

CARBON, DECOLORIZING—3 cs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—548 bgs, Frank B. Ross, Fortaleza
328 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Chemical Bank, Fortaleza

CASEIN—7,491 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
2,494 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
2,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
67 bgs, Antwerp

CASTOR BEANS—12,569 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador

CASTOR OIL—100 tons, G Degan & Co, Recife
500 tons, Recife

CERIUM CARBONATE—111 bbls, Santos

CHLORANYLIC ACID—1 dm, Mutchler Chemical Co, Hamburg

CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

CINNAMON BARK OIL—3 cs, Ungerer & Co, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
53 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
25 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung

CLAY, BALL—1,350 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth

COCONUT OIL—490 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
524 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
770 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
125 tons Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Iloilo
612 tons, Manila

CODLIVER OIL—50 dms, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Bremen
435 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund

COPAL GUM—229 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
225 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
64 bkts, Catz American Co, Macassar
426 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Macassar

COPPER OXIDE—1 dm, Intercontinental Chemical Co, Oslo

CREAM OF TARTAR—1,000 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, London

CRESOL—10 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam

CRESYLIC ACID—107 dms, M W Hardy & Co, Avonmouth
200 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
150 dms, Hamburg

CUBE ROOT—1,294 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos

CYANURIC CHLORIDE—250 dms, Caldwell & Co, Yokohama
44 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Yokohama

DAMMAR GUM—297 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore

DEGRAS—12 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
104 dms, Basque Chemical Co, Port Adelaide
51 dms, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane
106 dms, N I Malmstrom, Fremantle
97 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Fremantle
84 dms, Robinson Wagner Co, Fremantle
16 dms, Basque Chemical Co, Fremantle
50 dms, Hummel Lanolin Corp, Rotterdam
50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
50 dms, Hummel Lanolin Corp, Bremen

DEXTRIN—326 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Bestick Adhesives Inc, Rotterdam

DILLWEED OIL—6 dms, International Chemical Corp, Hamburg

DYES, COALTAR—32 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
4 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
59 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
6 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
34 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
62 dms, Rotterdam

EARTH COLORS—1,610 bgs, Rotterdam

EUCALYPTUS OIL—35 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Lisbon

FENNEL SEED—85 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
105 bgs, Buenos Aires

FENUGREEK SEED—250 bgs, Casablanca

FISHLIVER OIL—23 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama

FORMIC ACID—49 dms, Rotterdam

FUMARIC ACID—122 dms, Gehrig Hoban, Hamburg

GARLIC OIL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe

GELATIN—600 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Montevideo
35 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Vera Cruz
140 bgs, Rohner Gehrig, Hamburg
80 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Hamburg
221 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
200 bgs, B Young, London
100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Havre
130 bbls, Arles Co, Havre
70 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Gothenburg
200 bgs, Antwerp
134 bbls, Antwerp
98 bgs, Avonmouth

GERMANIUM DIOXIDE—80 cs, American Metal Climax, Antwerp

GLUE—50 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Avonmouth
300 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, B Young & Co, Liverpool
100 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Corbett & Co, Marseille

GLYCERINE—269 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila

GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen

GUAR GUM—150 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
446 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
500 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa

GYPSUM, CRUDE—26,506 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

HEPTALDEHYDE—12 dms, S A Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Santos

HEPTANOIC ACID—2 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille

HEPTYL ALCOHOL—5 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille

8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE — 6 cks, Polychemical Lab, Rotterdam

ICHTHAMMOL—32 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg

J ACID—10 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Kobe

JUNIPERBERRY OIL—1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg

KARAYA GUM—110 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
61 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
66 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
478 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay

LACTALBUMIN—600 cs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
639 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland

LACTIC ACID—38 dms, A Millner & Co, Liverpool

LACTOSE—100 bgs, Rotterdam

—*Continued on page 67*

Xylene Import Correction

In the issue of September 21, OPD erroneously reported under imports at New York receipt of a shipment of 250,000 gallons of xylene from Donges by the American Mineral Spirits Company, Murray Hill, N. J. Actually, this shipment was for 250,000 gallons of bulk solvents and was consigned to Modern Mineral Spirits Corporation of Perth Amboy, N.J.

Jobs & People

Becco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.—**Glenn Carnine** has been named chief control chemist at Becco's Buffalo main plant.

Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York — **Kenneth R. Hansen** will serve as chairman of the Staten Island subsection of the American Chemical Society's New York section for the one-year term beginning September, 1960. **Frank P. Corso,** formerly of American Cyanamid Company, has joined Colgate-Palmolive as a research and development field representative in the industrial products section.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Albert C. Munn,** a sales representative, has retired after two decades of service with Diamond. Taking over his territory is **Girard E. Pfeil.**

Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich. — **William H. Ragborg** has been named to manage a new technical service and development laboratory to be built in Greensboro, N. C. The lab will be part of the product engineering department under the direction of **T. A. Kauppi** in Midland.

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York—**Lester R. Moore,** Esso treasurer since 1956, has been advanced to secretary-treasurer. **Alan R. Martin, jr.** has been named assistant secretary.

Theobald Industries, Kearny, N.J. —**George Theobald** has been appointed vice-president in charge of the Florida Processing Company, a subsidiary of Theobald. Also **Horace Theobald** has been appointed vice-president and assistant to the president; **Calvin Theobald** has been namer vice-president in charge of manufacturing; **S. R. Crosby** has been appointed vice-president in charge of purchasing and sales for Theobald Industries and Wymat Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary; **J. S. Friedman** has been named plant superintendent for all the production units of the organization, and **T. McKenna** has been transferred as plant manager for Florida Processing.

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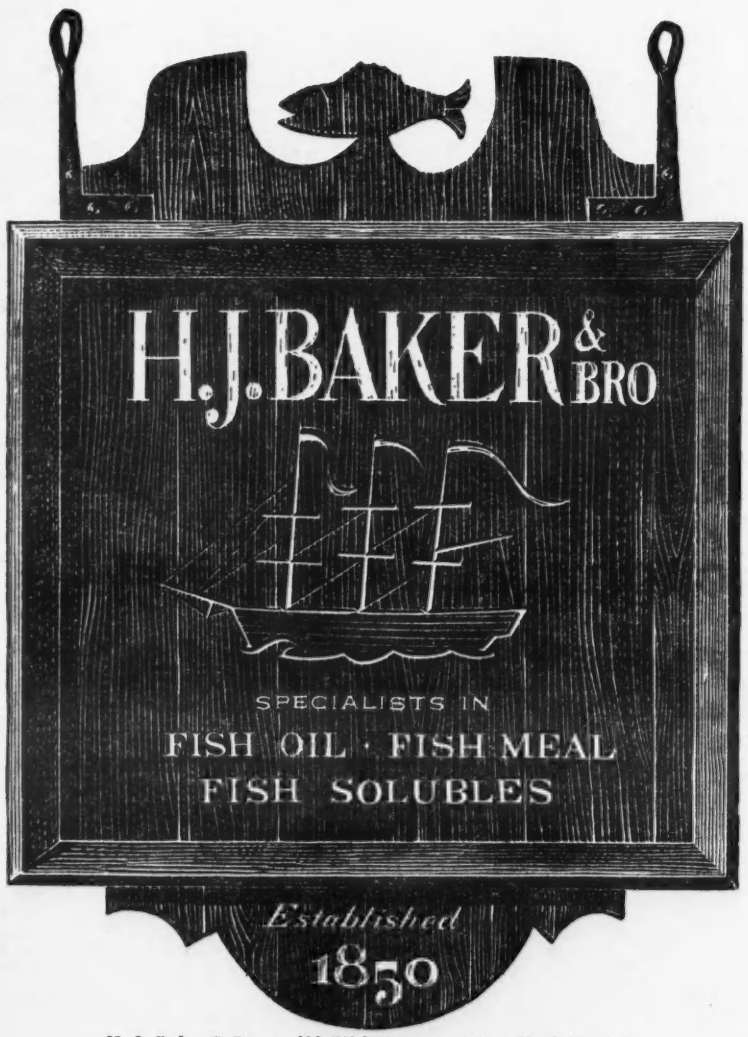

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Business in oils and fats last week was restricted to actual needs and was affected by the dock strike which began late in the week. Cottonseed oil was unsettled by increased stocks of new crop oil and quotations were off fractionally. Soybean oil was quiet and unchanged. Corn oil was irregular, closing unchanged, while peanut oil was scarce and firm. Crude coconut oil market remained firm at unchanged prices, with offers from all sources scarce and closely held, despite slow buying interest. Copra also was unchanged and steady.

Slow demand was noted for tallow and greases, combined with the dock strike weakened the tone of the market and quotations were off fractionally, with buyers further reducing bids. Both soapers and specialty buyers showed little interest in replacements.

Stronger tone prevailed in Brazilian castor due to the withdrawals of offers from Brazil and higher cost of Indian oil. Sales in Brazilian were made at an increase of ¼ cent per pound. Inquiry for tung oil improved and the market remained firm at prevailing prices. Linseed oil was quiet, but withdrawals against former contracts continued in active request.

Crude menhaden oil was stronger last week due to hurricane Gracie, which brought fishing operations to a standstill in the Atlantic and caused producers to temporarily withdraw offerings. This also stiffened prices and the trend appeared upward. Active inquiry continued for domestic and export delivery. Fishing in the Gulf also was reported poor.

Oilmeals were stronger, except linseed. Active demand for soybean meal for nearby boosted the market $4 per ton; cottonseed, $2 and peanut, $1, while linseed was off $1.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean meal, $4 per ton.

Reduced

Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 3, 1958
112.91	111.66	111.86	108.02

For Current Prices see page 10

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Brazilian castor oil was stronger as a result of scarcity of offers from Brazil and higher cost of Indian oil. Sales were made up to 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery up ¼c., with 17¼c., generally asked. Domestic oil was unchanged and steady.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	628,450	1,200,000
Previous week	555,000	3,186,000
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	1,492,000
Total this year	20,468,150	74,698,000
Corresponding period, 1958	10,868,000	53,395,000

Cocount—Crude continued firm at unchanged quotations. Offers continued limited and closely held. Tankcars were maintained at 18¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, first half October shipment; 18c., second half and 17¾c., November, same basis. The New York market was unchanged and steady at 19¼c., tankcars, first half October 19c., second half October-November.

Corn — Crude closed unchanged with sales reported at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for prompt delivery. Refined oil was quoted at 15.10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Steady tone prevailed in futures on the New York Produce Exchange last week, despite light trading. The market scored moderate gains, reflecting the steadiness of allied markets. Good demand was noted for October delivery by trade interests. Tenders on October delivery amounted to 30 contracts, to date, which were stopped by export and trade interests. Cash oils were quiet. Refined salad was easy with lower crude. Refined salad declined to 13c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Trading in crude cottonseed oil was active at lower prices. Range was from 9⅞c. to 10c., tankcars, in the southeast, prompt delivery; 9¾c., Valley; 9⅝c., Waco and 9½c., Lubbock.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil in August was placed at 1,583 tankcars against 1,497, July and 1,409, August last year. Visible supply at the end of August was estimated at 4,125 tankcars, compared with 3,834, a year ago.

Cottonseed Crush: August

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during August and July, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	August	July
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	314,400	67,800
Crushed or used	149,300	97,400
Stocks at mills	265,500	100,300

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	50,300,000	35,000,000
Stocks at mills	9,600,000	9,100,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	70,100	45,500
Stocks at mills	87,900	116,300

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	34,600	24,200
Stocks at mills	33,100	43,400

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, October 2, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Oct.	103	12.10	11.80	12.05@12.07
Dec.	190	12.00	11.78	11.97S
March	91	12.01	11.80	11.96@11.98
May	93	12.00	11.79	11.97S
July	43	11.95	11.77	11.97@11.99
Sept.	3	11.85	11.85	11.85@11.90
Oct. (1960)	33	11.73	11.65	11.60@11.70

Total sales and switches, 536 contracts.

Linseed—Consumers continued to absorb good volume of oil against current contracts, while new business was limited. Market remained unchanged and steady. Raw oil was held at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, October-December delivery; 13.7c., January-March and 13.9c., April-June, same basis and 15c., exwarehouse, New York.

Flaxseed—Continued wet weather in Canada and renewed export interest strengthened cash flaxseed, bids advancing 7c. a bushel to $3.42, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Crushers were reluctant followers on the advance, in fact were not bidding on several days. Nearby needs were accumulated ahead of recent decline. About 15 percent of the North Dakota flaxseed remains to be harvested.

Peanut—Crude was scarce and firmer. Tankcars were sold at 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was held at 14½c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Steady tone prevailed, despite light trading. Tankcars were sold and bid at 8⅞c. per pound, Decatur, unrestricted for October delivery and 8.65c. December. Refined salad was available at 11c., tankcars, New York, immediate and 10¾c., November-December.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in August was indicated at 6,327 tankcars compared with 5,852 in July and 5,765, August last year. Visible supply at the end of August was estimated at 6,153 tankcars against 6,488, a year ago.

Tung—While trading was spotty, the market remained steady. Tankcars were available at 24c. per pound, New York for October-November delivery. Drums were unchanged at 23½c. to 26c., spot, depending upon quantity. Domestic oil was unchanged at 22¾c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Trading was reported quiet. Market was unchanged and firm. October

Oils, Fats and Waxes

shipment was held at $237.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offerings continued scarce for all positions.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Increased offers and quiet demand as a result of the dock strike weakened this market. Quotations were off ¼c. Choice white grease was more or less nominal at 6½c. to 6⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow grease, 5⅜c. to 5½c., same basis, as to seller.

Lard—This market was narrow affair. Cash lard was unsteady and closed at 7.825c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—The dock strike which began late last week combined with slow demand unsettled the market and prices declined ¼c. Offers were freer and bids were below the decline. Bleachable fancy ranged from 6¼c. to 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to seller; prime, 6c. to 6⅛c.; special, 5⅝c. to 5¾c. and No. 1, 5⅜c. to 5½c., same basis. Export interest dried up due to the strike. Guaranteed fancy was held at 8c. to 8⅛c. drums, f.a.s. and 7c. bulk.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Active demand for nearby delivery strengthened the market.

Soybean Crush: August

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during August and July, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans	August	July
	Tons	
Receipts at mills ..	299,900	701,700
Crushed or used ...	888,800	957,400
Stocks at mills	501,900	1,090,800
Crude Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	318,600,000	344,100,000
Stocks at mills	93,400,00	118,600,000
Cake and Meal		
	Tons	
Produced	712,200	761,500
Stocks at mills	101,600	121,700

Production was quite heavy. Interest in futures still lagged. Meal was 41 percent firmer and raised to $57 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $58 Alabama; $59.50, Georgia and $60 Carolina area, October-December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Sales were slow in this market, confined almost entirely to scattered small lots to replenish exhaused inventories. Prices were $1 lower for spot meal. Shipping directions against old contracts were at a slower pace. Extracted meal, 34 percent ranged from $65 to $66 a ton for current week and $68 for balance of October through December. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent, was unchanged at $72.50 for prompt and $74.50 for October-December.

Soybean Meal—Additional substantial quantities of soybean meal were booked, mostly for a week or two ahead and to a minor degree for October-December. Prices on unrestricted billing advanced $4 a ton while eastern trunk line and northwestern meal climbed to $5. Delay of harvesting because of rains imparted added strength to western markets where some plants were forced to shut down or curtail operations. Meal, 44 percent, was held at $55 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Demand for waxes slackened last week and the volume of business booked for prompt delivery was appreciably smaller than the previous week. While trading was lighter, the market remained firm at prevailing quotations. Stocks of carnauba wax spot were said to be moderate and firmly held due to the dock strike which began late last week. No. 3 Ceara, crude was maintained at 79c. to 81c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity and seller and Parnahyba 2c. more. No. 1 yellow ranged from $1.20 to $1.22 per pound, spot, according to quantity and quality. Trading in beeswax was spotty, the market remained steady at current levels. Candelilla wax was quiet and steady.

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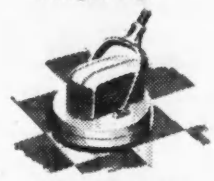

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DRYERS

5020 S18—Gehnrich Tunnel Type Truck Dryer 12' x 24" x 7'6" high; 24 Trucks, Trays with Fans, Blowers, Exhausts, Motors, etc.
D14 V1—Gas Fired Calcining Oven 12' wide; 9'6" long; 11'9" high; Double Door; two trucks; Stainless Trays; complete
4400 C1—Thomas Double Door Gas Heated Oven 36" x 30" x 21½"
3824S-5—Freas Electric Ovens Complete; 14" x 16" x 16"
4812 D11—Pittsburg Lectrodryer Size 3500 Type BWC 15 PSI with Blower and accessories
D4-400—Everdur Dry Pan 750 Gal. 7'5" x 2'7½"; jacketed; scraping agitator
D1-100—Bartlett & Snow Stainless Batch Dryer 6' x 27" with top entering Anchor Agitator; 25 HP motor
D6-700—Buffalo Cast Iron Vacuum Crystallizer; 36" Diameter with under driven scraper type agitator
R4-502—Buflovak Filter-Dryer; Stainless; 78" x 58" agitated; complete with Condenser, Pump, Cooler
3673 L44—Carrier Silica Gel Dehumidifier Model RG; 800 CFM; 95000 BTU
D9-580—Buflovak Lab. Size Vacuum Double Drum Dryer; with two Cast Iron Drums 6" x 8"
4912—Witteman Double Drum Atmospheric Dryer 22" x 33" complete with accessories
D9 G602—Buflovak Twin Drum Dryer in MONEL; 32" x 72"; 10 HP
D9-103—American Double Drum Dryer Model C; 24" x 60" complete
3316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60"
D9-550—Buflovak Stainless Double Drum Dryer 32" x 100" complete
4394—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 42" x 100" complete
5013 H4—Rotary Cooler 3' x 15' with accessories; on tires
4767 W2—Single Drum Dryer or Flaker 36" x 45" complete
4812 D1—Albright Nell Flaking Roll or Drum Dryer 4' x 9' with accessories
D9-127—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer 5' x 12' with accessories
4493—Buffalo Bronze Drum Flaker or Dryer; with 10 HP motor
4055 E2—Nickel Plated Drying Drums 4' x 4' x 48" x 40"
4300—Chrome Plated Drying Drums 4' x 4' x 48"
3303—Type 316 Stainless Drying Drums; 32" x 52" cored for steam
655R 6—General American Twin Drum Dryer 42" x 120" with accessories
3994 K3—Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 34" x 10' complete
4877—Alcoa Aluminum Twin Drum Dryer 3' x 6'; welded jacketed; manhole (18") each end
D6 A700—P. Devine Rotary Drum Fermenter 3' x 6' Teflon Lined complete with accessories
D9-513—Struthers Wells Stainless Single Drum Dryer 5' x 6' complete accessories
D9-512—Stainless Drum Dryer 10' x 60" Drum Flaker 48" x 28" Jacketed for cooling; 2 HP
D9-511—Buflovak Single Drum Flaker 48" x 28" Stainless Lined Rotary Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 50" x 20' with Oil Burner, Combustion Chamber, etc.
4690—Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer 30" x 28'; Ind. fired
4819 M4—Louisville Stainless Tube Dryer 38" x 20' complete
D11 U500—Louisville Steam Dryer 3' x 15'; Jacketed & Insulated
D11 350—Adt Rotary Steam Dryer 3' x 15' 12' with accessories
D11-158—Huhn Direct Fired Rot. Dryer; 3' x 20' complete
D11 A700—Ruggles-Cole Class B 2 Dryer 5½' x 45' Monel Liner and Flights with Oil Burner, Furnace and accessories
D11 H701—Buffalo Rotary Dryer 6' x 45' 3' x 30' complete
D11 E300—Hersey Rotary Gas Heated Dryer Stainless lined; No. 705-20 complete
D11-202—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer; 7'7½" Vacuum Dryer, Agitated 4' x 3506—Rotary
D6-147—Stokes Model No. 59B Rotary-Vacuum Dryer; 3' x 15' Steel Jacketed
D6-402—Stokes Stainless Steel Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 6' x 10' Rotary Kiln; 41" x 15'
4819 M5—Louisville Brick Lined; complete
SPECIAL:—Rotary KILNS all standard manufacture in sizes as follows; 6'x50'; 6'x 80'; 6½'x80'; 7'x120'; 7½'x240'; 8'x120'; 10'x50';11'x155'; direct fired or with combustion chambers
8020 S17—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer (17 shelf capacity) 40" x 50"
4954 M34—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryer (4 shelf 4" centers) 41" x 53"
4639 C2—Devine 10 Shelf Vacuum Dryer; 36" x 31'—75 sq. ft.

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1—Kennedy 7' x 9' ball mill, 1948, 150 HP.
1—Link-Belt #604-13 roto-louvre dryer, 6'4" dia. x 18' long.
1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre dryer, 3'10" x 20'.
2—Baker Perkins 100 gal. jktd., sigma blade mixers, 25 HP.
1—1300 gal. T304 SS kettle, jacket, 5 HP XP agit.
1—750 gal. T304 SS clad reactor, jacket, 10 HP TEFC agit.
1—500 gal. T304 SS reactors, jacketed, 7 1/2 HP, agit.
1—350 gal. T304 SS reactor, vacuum, Jkt. & 3 HP, agit.
24—Sharples #16 Super centrifugals, inconel.

IN STOCK

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-23 filter, T301 SS, 150 sq. ft.
21—Sharples #16 super centrifugals, Inconel Bowls, covers, 3 HP. TEFC motors.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
2—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 18" x 28", T304 SS or steel.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
2—Baker Perkins #15-VI-2DC, 100 gal., sigma, jktd., 25 HP.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—8' dia. x 125' long Kiln, ⅜" shell (2) tires.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ⅜" shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ⅜" shell, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

MILLS

1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond 66" 6-roll, mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

2—Read 1800 cu. ft. T304 SS weigh hoppers, w/AJAX "Le-veyor" shaker conveyors.
3—Worthington 160 ton vacuum steam-jet refrigeration units.
3—18,000 gal Aluminum vert. tanks, cone bottom.
2000—T316 SS flanged valves, 1" to 12", gate or globe.
50—T316 SS control valves.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

2—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz. still kettle.
2—2,250 gal. reactors, T316 SS, shell, jacket, 3 HP agit.
1—2,200 gal. reactor, T316 SS, VACUUM, Jkt. & Agit.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—110" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
1—42" dia. T316 SS packed column vacuum.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 27' high, T316 SS.
3—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vac.
2—20" dia. T316 SS packed columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
3—48" bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

1—Alco 110 sq. ft. T316 SS pressure leaf filter.
2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
2—Sharples #16P, pressurtite, T304 SS.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
1—Elmco 18" dia. x 24" face rot. vac. filter, T304 SS, precoat.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
1—8,500 gal., 8' dia. x 21'6" high, T316 SS, dished heads.
1—2,850 gal. 6' dia. x 12' long, horiz., dished heads, vacuum.
3—2750 gal., 7' x 8', vert., dished heads.
12—2,300 gal. 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
5—2,250 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical (some jacketed).
2—1900 gal., 6' x 8', vert. dished heads, VACUUM.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom.
6—685 gal. vert., T316 SS, open top, int. coils.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — COOLERS

1—2000 sq. ft., T316 SS, removable bundle.
2—1450 sq. ft., T316 SS, removable bundle.
14—800 & 750 sq. ft. T316 SS, removable bundle.
75—T316 SS condensers & exchangers: 886, 750, 427, 425, 410, 400, 300, 264, 250, 235, 200, 150, 125, 54, 47, 50 sq. ft.
15—Cupro-Nickel exchangers: 1070 to 50 sq. ft.

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50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10". Flanged valves, globe or gate.
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Buffalo T316 SS blowers, 5600, 2330 cfm, 50 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 60' and 45' high.
1—2,100 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.

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4—Alco type 316 SS jacketed kettles with turbine agitators and drives, 3,000 gal. capacity, 50# jacket.

1—Allied Steel Products type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 750 gal.

1—Edgemoor type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 750 gal.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with anchor type agitator and drive, 75# jacket, 25# internal.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with Impeller type agitator, baffle and drive, 75# jacket, 25# internal.

1—Buflovak SS jacketed 300 gal. reactor.

1—Bird 32" x 50" SS solid bowl, continuous centrifuge.

1—Stokes SS rotary vacuum dryer, 2' x 6'.

1—Tolhurst SS 20" suspended type centrifuge with perforated basket, complete with motor and plow.

3—Tolhurst center slung centrifuges, 30", rubber lined perforated baskets and motors.

2—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50'.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 36H-110-3.

4—Link Belt steel roto louver dryes, Model 207-10, 310-16, 604-20, 1003-30.

1—Traylor rotary dryer, 4' x 40'.

1—Oliver type 316 SS rotary vacuum precoat filter, 3' x 4'.

9—Davis SS heat exchangers, 230 sq. ft. New.

3—Oliver SS rotary vacuum pressure precoat filters, 5'3" x 8'.

16—Davis SS heat exchangers, 145 sq. ft. New.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 304 SS heat exchanger, 485 sq. ft.

2—Condenser Sevice type 316 SS heat exchangers, 350 sq. ft.

1—Vulcan type 347 SS bubble cap column, 4' dia. x 28 trays.

1—Baker Perkins size 16, type UUEM, 150 gal. double arm jacketed dispersion mixer, complete with compression cover and 100 HP motor.

1—Simpson, Size 0, Type M. muller.

1—Simpson 18" muller.

2—Sturtevant #7 Dustless Type 304 SS batch blenders, New.

1—Industrial type 316 SS jacketed vacuum rotary blender, 12 cu. ft. complete.

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1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.—$2500.
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1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.
1—Sparkler Filter 18" dia., 7-plates, 316 Stainless-Steam Jacketed.
1—2 qt. Sigma Blade S.S. Mixer, with motor.
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1—500 gallon stainless steel agitated still.
1—6000# steel ribbon blender.
1—Entoleter impact mill, 20 HP.
1—Cleaver Brooks 80 HP package boiler, 125#.
2—Steel jacketed ribbon blenders, 800# and 2000#.
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Dimethyl Sulfoxide Unit Set

—Continued from page 3

process consists of a liquid phase oxidation of dimethyl sulfide using air or oxygen in the presence of oxides of nitrogen as catalysts.

The new Louisiana plant will incorporate several improvements over present DMS manufacturing technics at the company's plant in Camas, Wash. In addition to dimethyl sulfide and DMSO, the new facilities will also produce 1 million pounds of methyl mercaptan (MM) each year.

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SAACI Told Sales Depend on Technical Data

—Continued from page 7

to determine his individual strengths and weaknesses.

• He should make it known to management that he has a desire to grow with the company by the way he manages his own territory.

Mr. Byrom offered his listeners what he called "the future definition of sales." He said his definition meant that "every member of the organization, whether he be in the production department, research department, sales department or part of the general management will have to consider his major responsibility as service to the customer in a manner which produces acceptable profits."

Salesman's Role Redefined

The speaker also had this note to offer: "To serve properly in this market will require the salesman of the future to be capable of thinking in terms which have been relegated to the general management in the past. He must consider himself very definitely a part of management. The management, in turn, will have to recognize him as such."

J. E. Magoffin, vice-president of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., presented a talk entitled, "Management to Field Feedback—A Necessity to Successful Selling." Stressing the value of communication among all parts of a company, Mr. Magoffin told the group:

"The most modern of mechanical and electronic devices will be useless unless there is a desire on the part of a human being to supply needed information. We therefore come back to the most important line of communication—that between top management and the rest of the organization. If it is freely open in both directions, the rest of the communications system will function smoothly. It can be kept freely open only by constant attention."

"What Companies Are Doing to Develop Managers" was the title of an address by F. W. Steckmest, manager of the employee communications department of Shell Oil Company. Speaking on what he called "the greatest need in manager development," Mr. Steckmest said it was this: "To develop methods that managers can learn and use in training their subordinates as an integral part of their managing process."

He then went on to explain, "This is the direction in which manager development as a corporate responsibility must move in any company which intends to maintain or gain a competitive advantage by stimulating improvement in the quality of its managers."

Mr. Steckmest then concluded by saying: "If all managers in a given company understood and practiced the concept of coaching subordinates, the performance of that company would improve absolutely and relatively to that of its competitors. This improvement would not be limited to those being coached but would apply as well to managers who do the coaching. For to help others develop is to present oneself with a continuing reminder to practice what one teaches."

French Plastics Industry

—Continued from page 7

in Normandy, Pechiney has also concluded an agreement with Italy's Montecatini for production of polypropylene in France, and with Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., formed a French company to make polystyrene and vinylidene-chloride copolymers.

Production of polyesters zoomed upward last year, up some 70 percent over 1958. Other notable output gains were made by polyvinyl chloride (up some 32 percent), polystyrene (40 percent higher) and polyvinyl acetate (a boost of 30 percent).

Here, in metric tons, is how French plastics production in 1958 compared with 1957:

	1958 tons	1957 tons
Cellulose Materials	8,300	7,000
Alkyd Resins	8,300	6,500
Phenoplasts	19,700	17,900
Aminoplasts	17,650	14,900
Polyvinyl Chloride	68,000	52,000
Polystyrene	28,000	20,000
Acrylic Derivatives	1,900	1,500
Phenol-Formaldehyde	4,600	4,000
Polyesters	5,000	3,000
Vinyl Acetate	13,000	10,000
Polyethylene	7,800	6,000
Superpolyamides	5,700	5,450

Phila. Chemical Club Plans Outing

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia will hold a golf outing tomorrow (October 6), at the Sandy Run Country Club. C. T. Korndoerfer, the club's secretary, has stressed that only one more outing is on tap for the year.

Delaney Amendment Headache to FDA

—*Continued from page 3*

HEW, to bring the present law relating to the safe use of colors in foods, drugs, and cosmetics into line with modern scientific concepts.

"We will press vigorously for final action by congress on this legislation," Mr. Flemming said.

Asked if the department was considering any modification of the carcinogen clause in the food additives law, the Secretary replied that he knew that it had caused "a good deal of trouble to the people administering" the law. The clause was being given a great deal of study, he added, but the department was not ready to make any recommendations.

Extensive Hearings Likely

He said that he understands that the house interestate commerce committee intends to hold very extensive hearings on the color additives bill and on the matter of including the Delaney provision on carcinogens. He said he also understands that Rep. James J. Delaney of New York intends to testify and advocate inclusion of his cancer amendment in any color legislation adopted.

HEW, the Secretary added, will go before the committee and present the facts of its experience with the provision.

In response to questions from newsmen concerning the difficulties encountered in administering the amendment,, deputy FDA Commissioner John Harvey said that the primary difficulty is that the amendment "is inconsistent with prior sanctions."

He explained that the food additives law provides that any additives that have been given approval by the FDA, the Meat Inspection Service or under the poultry inspection act before the food additives laws was enacted do not have to meet the safety tests. This makes no difference whether the additive is capable of producing cancer or not.

Now the Delaney provision comes along, he continued, and states that after passage of the food additives law the Secretary can no longer give approval to any additive capable of producing cancer.

Thus the law is inconsistent because it allows the marketing and use of one additive that may have cancer producing qualities, but bars the use of a competitive newcomer that might contain even a lesser risk of producing cancer.

Secretary Flemming remarked that the exemption for products given prior sanction operated in the nature of a grandfather clause. "Personally, I do not like grandfather clauses," he said, adding that HEW will oppose vigorously any attempt to include such a clause in the color additives law.

Imports at US Ports

—*Continued from page 58*

LAURIC ACID—51 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
145 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
LAVANDIN OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
LEAD, RED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—40 cs, Chemical Bank, Messina
31 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
13 cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—60 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
20 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
30 dms, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
9 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—151 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Izmir
LIME OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Miragoane
4 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LINDANE—10 dms, Hamburg
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
150 bgs, Nehls & O'Connel, Genoa
30 bbls, Oxyphen Products Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Lisbon
300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—18 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE—125 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Havre
MANDARIN OIL—10 hf, cs, Messina
MANGANESE BLUE—1 dm, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
MANGANESE ORE—2,128 bgs, National Carbon Co, London
MANGROVE BARK—835 bgs, Bowring & Co, Beira
MELAMINE MONOMER—1,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Bordeaux
MENTHOL—55 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
10 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
19 cs, Halford Lewis Co, Keelung
MERCURIC OXIDE, YELLOW—20 cs, Rijeka
MERCURY—15 flks, Vera Cruz
METHYLCELLULOSE—28 bgs, F H Cone, Hamburg
METHYLISOPROPYL KETONE—10 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
b-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—1 dm, Alvares Terner Corp, Hamburg
MOLASSES—944 tons, Commercial Molasses Co, San Pedro de Macoris
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—500 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
160 dms, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
660 bgs, M J Golombeck, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—638 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Middlesbrough
1,452 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products Co, Hull
294 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
1,125 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—12 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—100 dms, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
OENANTHOL—123 dms, Mohegan International Corp, Marseille
OITICICA OIL—250 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils Inc, Fortaleza
80 dms, Brazilian Industrial Oils Inc, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—400 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Aden
OPIUM—125 cs, Istanbul
PALM OIL—499 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
3,000 tons, Belawan Deli
PALMKERNEL OIL—300 tons, Durkee Foods, Matadi
200 tons, E F Drew & Co, Matadi
80 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
200 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Rotterdam
114 dms, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—135 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Casablanca
PARAFFIN WAX—46 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Hamburg
PARSLEY OIL—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Havre
PATCHOULI OIL—13 cs, A Verley & Co, Penang
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—7 cs, Van Loan & Co, Hamburg
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—300 dms, Marseille
PETROLATUM—3 dms, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, London
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
1,015 bgs, Antwerp
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—220 bgs, Judson Sheldon, Kobe
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—55 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—10 bgs, Cosmos Shipping Co, Hamburg
300 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—140 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Gothenburg
PYRIDINE—52 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
QUASSIA CHIPS—776 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUINIDINE SULFATE—24 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
QUININE SULFATE—15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED OIL—384 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Karlshamn
RESORCINOL—15 dms, Hamburg
RUTIN—22 dms, S B Penick & Co, Sydney
10 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Sydney
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Essential Oils Inc, Bombay
4 cs, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
2 dms, Rotterdam
SAPONIN—10 dms, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
SESAME OIL—105 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SHELLAC—227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
44 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
40 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SIENNA, BURNT—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
SODA, CAUSTIC—540 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—295 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
120 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
SODIUM CYCLAMATE—28 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—300 ogs, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Rotterdam
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—800 bgs, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
600 dms, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—352 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—1,800 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SOLVENT NAPHTHA—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SPERM OIL—350 tons, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bergen
TARTARIC ACID—126 dms, Rotterdam
TOLU BALSAM—15 cs, Barranquilla
5 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, La Libertad
2 dms, Florasynth Lab, La Libertad
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
250 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
300 dms, Gothenburg
TURMERIC—114 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
75 bgs, M J Golombeck, Port Au Prince
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—540 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
UNDECYLENIC ACID—46 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
VANILLA BEANS—22 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
24 cs, F Huber & Co, Singapore
3 cs, Trinidad
11 cs, Mombasa
43 cs, Djibouti
VETIVER OIL—21 dms, Mombasa
2 dms, Port Au Prince
1,662 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Durban
ZINC OXIDE—40 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Antwerp
600 bgs, Havre
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
5,786 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ARABIC GUM—300 bgs, Security Bank, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
BLANC FIXE—740 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—4,200 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Medina
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
DEXTRIN—30 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
EARTH COLORS—2,475 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,353 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—100 dms, Frank D Davis Co, Barcelona
896 bgs, London
OCHRE—672 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Capetown
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Glencourt Import Co, Cadiz
25 dms, Cadiz
PAPAIN—40 cs, Mombasa
PEPPER, RED—400 bgs, M S Cowen, Bangkok
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—250 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—400 bgs, American Commercial Co, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—309 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
SULFAMIC ACID—150 cks, Westo Chemicals Inc, Amsterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,456 bgs, Brown Bros, Kohsichang
2,540 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
UREA—2,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—120 cks, N Trotter Co, Hull
ANTIMONY OXIDE—200 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—37 bbls, Antwerp
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE—90 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Marseille
ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
BONE—316 tons, Velleman Corp, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—5,000 bgs, Kind & Knox, Calcutta
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, London
1,600 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—200 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CETYL ALCOHOL—100 bgs, Yokohama
CORN STARCH—325 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
60 bgs, Antwerp
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,200 bgs, E J Lang, Antwerp
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,719 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
5,183 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—907 tons, Split
NAPHTHALENE—340 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Middlesbrough
381 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Hull
OLEYL ALCOHOL—30 dms, Yokohama
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Phila National Bank, Malaga
PHENOL FORMALDEHYDE—6 cs, London
PYRROLIDONE—56 dms, C M Simon Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—20,050 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—91 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
VANILLA BEANS—35 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
ZIRCON SAND—3,940 bgs, Sydney
40,309 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

ALUM—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
200 bgs, Rotterdam
BONE ASH—100 bgs, F P Dow, Liverpool
CALCIUM NITRATE—10,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Heroya
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—400 bgs, H J Boutin, Gothenburg
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Pacific National Bank, Bergen
COPRA—200 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
450 tons, Cargill Inc, Medina
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—100 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Casablanca
360 bgs, Casablanca
FERROUS SULFATE—1,466 bgs, P W Bellingall, Kobe
FISHMEAL—15,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
GLUE—40 bgs, F P Dow, Liverpool
GYPSUM—16,380 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
JAPAN WAX—10 cs, Ross Waxes, Kobe
OLIVE OIL—300 dms, A Giurlani, Leghorn
SODIUM BICARBONATE—4,500 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
199 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORATE—912 dms, D M Hicks, Marseille
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—100 bgs, D M Hicks, Rotterdam
TEREPHTHALIC ACID—422 bgs, California Chemical Co, Yokohama
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
ZINC OXIDE—400 bgs, Harrison & Crosfield, Liverpool

Advertisers' Index

Acme Hardesty Co. 61
Alan Wood Steel Company. 48
Allied Chemical Corporation—Plastics & Coal Chemicals Division. 47
Allied Chemical Corporation, Semet-Solvay Petrochemical Division. 61
Allied Chemical Corporation, Solvay Process Division. 29
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American Lignite Products Co. 60
American Mineral Spirits Company. 68
American Potash & Chemical Corporation. 14
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Chemical Products Division. 44
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc. 61
Armour Chemical Division, Armour & Co. 11
Armour Pharmaceutical Company. 50
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 44
Baker, H. J., & Bro. 60
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc. 66
Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. 38, 43
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 38
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 37
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 52
Blockson Chemical Company. 37
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 39
Bowman Feed Products, Inc. 53
Brill Equipment Company. 62
Brode Corporation, The. 61
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division. 12, 13, 68
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp. 65
Chemical Service Corp. 66, 68
Chemical Solvents, Inc. 68
Chemsol, Inc. 66
Climax Molybdenum Company. 40
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation. 37
Commercial Solvents Corporation. 6
Coupe, Robert A. 40
Cowles Chemical Company. 68
Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp. 31
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company. 51
Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc. 5
Dow Chemical Company, The. 42, 50
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc. 52
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., (Inc.). 47
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. 44
Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 58
Emery Industries, Inc. 61
Enjay Company, Inc. 19
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 66
Fezandie & Sperrle. 58
Filter Fabrics, Inc. 57
First Machinery Corp. 63
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 54
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 54
Gane's Chemical Works, Inc. 53
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 65
General Mills, Inc. 41
Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co., Inc. 59
Gitlan, Charles, & Co., Inc. 38
Glidden Company, The, Organic Chemical Division. 56
Grace Chemical Company, Division of W. R. Grace & Co. 57
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 1, 57
Gross, A., & Company. 61
Gulf Oil Corporation. 49
Halby Chemical Co., Inc. 38
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. 43
Harshaw Chemical Co., The. 17, 52
Heat & Power Co., Inc. 65
Heico, Inc. 40
Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation. 21
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 34, 35
Hooker Chemical Corporation. 39
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 54
International Flavor & Fragrances, Inc. 55
International Petrosolvents, Inc. 44
International Testing Laboratories, Inc. 59
Jasper Machinery Company, Inc. 66
Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc. 43
Koppers Company, Inc., Tar Products Division. 46
Lawler Company. 65
Lebanon Chemical Co. 44
Lever Brothers Company. 43
Loeb, H. & Son. 65
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 66
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated. 44
Machinecraft Corp. 62
Machinery & Equipment Company. 62, 65, 66
Machinery & Equipment Co., The. 68
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 54
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. 28, 28a
Manion Steel Barrel Company. 38
Meer Corporation. 52
Merck & Co., Inc. 39
Metalsalts Corporation. 53
Michel, M., & Company, Inc. 68
Miles Chemical Company. 16
Mississippi Lime Company. 40
Mutual Citrus Products Company. 24
National Casein. 57
Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Co. 32
New Jersey Zinc Company, The. 60
North American Car Corporation. 40
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Chemicals Division. 42
Oronite Chemical Company. 41
Penick, S. B., & Company. 54
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division. 1
Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corp. 59
Pennsylvania Refining Company. 33
Perry Equipment Corp. 64
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 20
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 58
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 49
Plastics and Coal Chemicals Division, Allied Chemical Corporation. 47
Potash Company of America. 44
Prior Chemical Corporation. 1
Process Plants Service, Inc. 65
Procter & Gamble Co. 43
Publicker Industries, Inc. 44
Rambach Chemical Company. 66
Raney Catalyst Co. 59
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 57
Republic Steel Corporation. 47
Richmond Mica Corp. 58
Richter, Gedeon, Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 53
Rosenthal's, Joseph, Sons, Inc. 62
Ross, F. H., & Co. 38
Ross, Frank B., Company. 61
Foster D. Snell, Inc. 68
Sonbert Chemical Company. 53
Spencer Chemical Company. 44
Stauffer Chemical Company. 22
Stein Equipment Co. 62
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 55
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 27
Sussman, Louis, Inc. 66
Taconic Natural Oils Co. 55
Tennessee Corporation. 40
Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corp. 43
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 38
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 40
Ungerer & Co. 55
Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation. 2
Union Standard Equipment Co. 66
United Box & Lumber Co. 48
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation. 1
U. S. Steel Corp. 48
U. S. Steel Products Division, U. S. Steel Corporation. 15
United Ultramarine & Chemical Company, Inc. 57
Upjohn Company, The. 53
Ventura Processors. 25
Vitamerican Corporation. 52
Western Condensing Co. 23
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 61
Witco Chemical Company, Inc. 48, 59
Wolf, Bill, Inc. 62
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation. 39
Zink & Triest Co. 55

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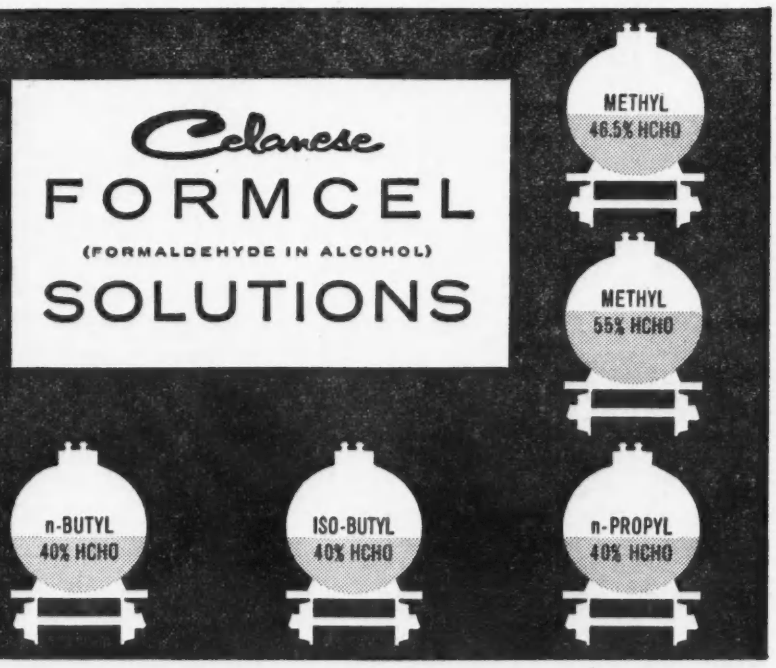

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